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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 289 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INDO-BRITISH TEXTILE CONFLICT

Plea Before Special Tariff Board

MODY-LEES PACT AND OTTAWA HOPES BELIED

U. K. Wants Lost Market: But India Needs Chance To Grow & Expand

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Special Indian Tariff Board to-day released the various memoranda submitted by the Lancashire Cotton Textile Delegation, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the various Chambers of Commerce and other Commercial Associations.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS

The main feature of the memoranda is that while the Lancashire Delegation strongly urges a uniform reduction in the existing uniform 25 per cent *ad valorem* customs duty on cotton piecegoods, Indian Millowners as represented by the Millowners' Association, Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association strongly plead for the retention of the present scale of duties.

Lancashire's Case

The Lancashire Delegation in its submissions presents a case for reduction of duties on the United Kingdom cotton yarns. piece-goods and piece-goods of artificial silk and of cotton artificial silk mixed. The delegation which asserts its determination to do everything to promote mutually advantageous economic relations adduces figures showing a "striking" increase in the British and Colonial consumption of Indian raw cotton due to the efforts of the Lancashire Cotton Committee since its establishment in 1932.

WHY SPECIFIC DUTIES?

The delegation's main application to the Tariff Board is for a uniform reduction in the existing uniform 25 per cent "ad valorem" customs duty on cotton piecegoods. It opposes specific duties in contrast with "ad valorem" duties on the ground that the former is neither necessary nor desirable being convinced that "ad valorem" duties offer only a basis for a fair regulation of competition between the Indian industry and Lancashire "where no exceptionally low priced goods are involved". The delegation further submits that the existing specific duty of four-and-three-eigth annas per pound on plain greys be cancelled as it is the duty which has proved singularly detrimental to the Lancashire interests sweeping them out of existence in a violent and sudden manner.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MEMORANDUM

The Ahmedabad Millowners in their memorandum say, that a glance of figures regarding grey, white and coloured goods shows that so far as trade in grey is concerned the duties have been more or less helpful in reducing a large future of the imports. In case of imports of jaconets from the United Kingdom, imports are less than what the figures may lead one to believe. In grey and white trade, qualities of the goods are the same and more easily inter-changeable. Figures showed that the total consumption had remained fairly constant during the last nine years and that a major parr of consumption had been catered for by the Indian industry. There is thus a limited scope for indigenous industry for natural expansion and any scale of duties which might permit larger imports is bound not only to check the natural growth but affect adversely the condition of the Indian industry.

On the other hand, though the qualities are the same, trade in white had large sections which could afford to bear burden of duty and still be imported. White is gradually progressing in the direction of holding itself against imports even under the existing duties.

"INEFFECTIVE"

As regards coloured goods the figures showed that both in the case of the United Kingdom and Japan, duties have been wholly ineffective to enable Indian industry to make the necessary progress. In the Indian market, Lancashire held a position of advantage both as supplier of slightly superior varieties and also as a potentially large supplier and therefore, any increase in her imports is bound to be a source of apprehension from the view-point of Indian industry.

As regards yarns, they say, their rapid increase in Lancashire's competition with India in regard to manufacture of coarse counts of yarns. It had to be noted that there is a tendency on the part of Lancashire to produce inferior quality and on the part of India to produce superior, both leading to the amalgamation of fields which is bound to result in direct competition between Lancashire and India. They conclude by saying that the industry had less strength to-day than three years ago and had to face harder times through increased competition.

The submission also includes an application for a reasonable reduction in duty on imports to India of cotton yarns of the United Kingdom origin a large proportion of which being types and counts which are not produced in India or insufficiently produced for the modern needs of consumers. The submission also embraces an application for reduction of import-duties on the United Kingdom fabrics of artificial silk and mixtures thereof, the cotton.

The United Kingdom enjoys only an insignificant proportion of these imports while Japan substantially increased her trade by hundred per cent in artificial silks and maintained her position in mixtures since the Indo-Japanese agreements.

BOMBAY MEMORANDUM

The Bombay millowners in the course of their answers to tariff board questionnaire say, the existing duties which are embodied in the Textile Protection Act of 1934 have assisted in Indian Textile Industry. As regards grey goods,

(Continued on page 8, column 1.)

Ryder and Yuvaraj of Patiala

TO MEET THE "AUSSIES" TO-DAY

Personnel Of Indian Eleven

The following team has been selected to play against the Australians in Bombay in the match beginning to-day:—

1. YUVARAJ OF PATIALA (Capt.)
2. C. K. NAYUDU
3. WAZIR ALI
4. MAHOMED NISSAR
5. AMARNATH
6. NAVLE
7. AMARSINGH
8. PALIA
9. MUBARAK ALI
10. AMIR ELAHI
11. LALL SINGH.

RESERVES.

MUSHTAQUE ALI

LT. MAHOMED HUSSEIN.

Play will begin each day at 11 a.m.

COTTON CROP RESTRICTION

U. S. Govt. Offers Four-Year Programme To Reduce Carry Over

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK, December 4.

The decision to offer a four-year cotton crop restriction programmes is taken to indicate the determination of the Government to reduce the carry over regardless of the Supreme Court decisions about the Processing Taxes and the Bankhead Act.

With the base area reduced to 44,500,000 acres and the growers permitted to cut the acreage up to 45 per cent. it is believed that the next crop will not exceed 11,500,000 to 12,000,000 bales in tne most favourable conditions.

However, in the event of adverse Supreme Court decisions, the entire programme is likely to be abandoned or re-vamped, although the impression is gaining that a large percentage of growers will co-operate with the Government regardless of the Court verdicts.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS CLOSED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON: Dec. 4.

The subscription list of the 200 million Sterling Funding Loan was closed at noon to-day.

The subscription list of the 100 million Sterling Treasury Bonds Loan also was closed at 10 this morning.

SNOWHILL (MARYLAND).—Death has occurred of the author Mr. Peter Oswald Lamb of Pneumonia partly caused by wounds sustained in the World War.

He was born in Kandy and was Y. M. C. A Secretary in Ceylon and India. He worked in the "Bombay Chronicle" before the War.

INDIAN ORDERS COMMITTEE

Lords Hold Orders-In-Council About India Can't Slip Through Unnoticed

LONDON: Dec. 4.

In the House of Lords, Lord Onslow moved that a committee of seven Lords be appointed, to which the draft of orders laid before the Parliament under Section 309 and 475 of the Government of India Act should be referred. The Committee should be called the Indian Orders Committee and every such order would be referred to the Committee as soon as it would be tabled. He indicated that there would be large numbers of these orders.

He admitted that the proposal was a departure from the usual procedure. He hoped that it would not be regarded as a precedent.

NO MATTER OF ROUTINE.

Lord Salisbury remarked that the Instruments of Instruction were so important that they must come under the notice of the House of Lords anyhow, and no committee would be so unwise as to suggest that any such Instruction was a matter of routine, which might slip through without notice.

Further he pointed out that there were over a hundred categories of orders and said that it would be quite impossible for the Lords to deal with the orders unless they had been sifted by a competent body beforehand.

MOTION AGREED TO.

Lord Zetland said that he was fully conscious of the immense importance of the matters coming before the Committee. It was in response to the representations of Lord Salisbury, Lord Rankeillour and others that Government had agreed that every Order-in-Council should require the agreement of the House of Lords.

It was then proposed to establish a small committee of Lords, who were conversant with the provisions of the Government of India Act to undertake the first consideration any orders.

The motion was agreed to.—Reuter.

NEW INDIA BILL ISSUED

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The New India Bill has been issued. Certain changes in wording may be made, but these are either consequential on the splitting up of the last year's Act or intended to remove minor errors, such as punctuation.

The second half of the Act will be known as the Government of Burma Act 1935 and will come into force on the date to be appointed by the King-in-Council.—Reuter.

LAHORE TO BE ISOLATED?

Plans To Prevent Ingress Of Muslim And Sikh Jathas

SEC. 144 AT SHEIKHUPURA

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The authorities are taking all possible precautions with a view to isolate Lahore and save it from the ingress of jathas, both Sikh and Muslim, from the adjoining districts.

AT SHEIKHUPURA.

A report from Sheikhupura says that the District Magistrate has promulgated an order under section 144 that, in view of the state of tension in Lahore and the consequent possibility of disturbance of public peace, has prohibited parties of four or more from proceeding towards Lahore.

Police have been posted in all strategic points in the Sheikhupura town which is only 23 miles from Lahore and the order is being strictly enforced.—United Press.

Bombay Governor's Condolence Message To King

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has sent the following message to His Majesty the King on the death of her Royal Highness Princess Victoria.

"On behalf of the Government and peoples of the Bombay Presidency I beg most respectfully to tender to your Majesty our deepest sympathy in your sad bereavement."—A. P.

Mussolini's Life Story
See Page 12

BOMB OUTRAGES IN ATHENS

ATHENS: Dec. 4.

Three bomb outrages occurred early to-day outside the residences of the Air Force Officers, Lieutenant General Hatzisarantou and Colonel Ceconomou, and the Printing Offices of the Venizelist newspaper "Neso Kosmos" and the Anti-Venizelist organ "Hellen Conmelon."

There was no loss of life.

Forty thousand persons demonstrated at Candia in favour of the King.—Reuter.

OVERSUBSCRIBED FIVE TIMES!

Success Of U. S. Treasury Loan

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

That the 900 million dollar Treasury loan has been over-subscribed nearly five times was the announcement made by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday. The subscriptions received were 2009 millions for bonds and 2465 millions for notes.

Foreign Bank Deposits In U. S. Increases

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Foreign bank's deposits in the United States last week totalled 87 million sterling. This total indicates an increase of 11 million compared with the previous week, says the Condition of Statement of the Federal Reserve System.

LONDON.—A Gazette announces the promotion of Colonel Viscount Gort to be Major-General.

Japan Demands Parity With Britain & U. S.

Delegation Will Enter Naval Conference In Spirit Of Conciliation

LONDON: December 4.

"The fundamental principle of Japanese Naval Policy is to obtain security." This declaration was made from an authoritative Japanese source to Reuter's Special Correspondent in respect of the forthcoming Naval Conference.

Parity Demand

The Japanese viewpoint is that the security can best be obtained by Naval parity with Britain and the United States, and the abolition or drastic limitation of the so-called offensive re-armament, namely, capital ships, air craft carriers and cruisers of 10,000 tons.

Best Security

Further the Japanese consider that equal strength of all the Navies will afford security, as the attacking side will always be at a disadvantage.

It is understood that Japan is adverse to any mutual declaration of building programmes, which do not recognise her Naval equality at least in principle.

Japan is approaching the Conference in a spirit of conciliation and will not adopt a rigid attitude, if the United States do not.

OUT TO REACH AGREEMENT.

The Japanese naval circles insist that Japan will come to the Conference to reach an agreement and does not desire to be responsible for a break up. Political questions are outside the scope of the Delegation's instructions; but Japan is prepared to consider the renewal of Article 19 of the Washington Treaty, which provides for the non-fortification of certain Pacific Islands by Japan and the United States,

NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

Consideration of the Four Power Treaty of 1921 is definitely outside the Delegation's scope. Nevertheless, although the delegation has no instructions on it, Japan will be favourable to a Non-Aggression Pact in the Far-East, if such a suggestion is advanced at the Conference.

Japan will also favour the abolition of submarines, if a declaration is made that no more will be built and all the Powers, including Germany and Russia, who are not attending the Conference, give a similar pledge.—Reuter's Special.

NEWS FROM WAR FRONT

ITALIAN COLUMN ROUTED

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 4.

It is officially stated that an Italian column of 500 strong in trying to reach Karnale, a mountain village, was stalked by the Ethiopians. The Commander, who for some days had laid plans, ambushed the Italians in a narrow valley between rock peaks and suddenly attacked them. The Italians were better armed and offered brave resistance, but were routed. A quantity of arms and provisions was captured. Fifteen Abyssinians were killed and several wounded.—Reuter.

"HINDENBURG LINE" CONSTRUCTED

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 4.

It is reported from Harrar that the "Hindenburg Line," extending from Daggahbur to the British Somaliland and from Harar to Jijiga, has been constructed by the Abyssinians under the supervision of the Turkish Adviser, General Wehib Pasha. Originally it was intended to hold the line against the mass attack which the Italians were expected to deliver soon after the outbreak of war. But the army under Ras Nasibu became tired of waiting for the attack and a number of his lieutenants urged an Ethiopian offensive on the Daggahbur front supported by the advance of Ras Desta's army in the south-west. The plan, however, was not favoured in certain circles which point out that the country was more suitable to defence than to attack especially in view of the Italian superiority in armaments.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER WITH RAS SEYUM

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ASMARA: December 4.

The Italian column in the Tembien area repulsed 200 Abyssinians near the Abaro Pass. The Abyssinians lost several killed, while the Italians had one white officer and five Askaris wounded.

This is the second encounter with Ras Seyum in two days and the fourth fight against Ras Seyum, since the penetration into the Tembien area began three weeks ago.

The battles though were small, but were fierce, and the Italians claim that they always had the better of them; their losses being much smaller than those of the Abyssinians.

Yesterday the Abyssinians chose to attack, because it marks the feast-day of their patron warrior, St. George.

The Italian native corps pushed on and reached Melfa, ten miles from Cacciamo, now within the reach of Abbiaddi, the capital of Tembien.

The Italians claim to have wrested half of Tembien from Ras Seyum, who is still holding out with about a thousand defenders.

In a further skirmish, when the Abyssinian group attacked the Italian outpost near Makalle, the Abyssinians were repulsed after a short fight in which one Italian was wounded.

ROYAL WEDDING RINGS FOR WAR CHEST

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME: December 4.

The Queen of Italy has telegraphed to Sgr. Mussolini offering her and the King's wedding rings for the benefit of the war-chest.

She says: "My ring represents the dearest thing I possess, because it reminds me of the day when I had the fortune to become an Italian.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Deparument, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—For a rich and handsome bachelor, Moslem, Imperial Service Officer, aged 25, belonging to an illustrious family, connected with leading Indian States, a respectable young girl. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box 5252, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a trained Graduate, strong in English and Geography. Apply stating age, caste and least salary expected before 7th of December, 1935. Champalal C. Agarwale, Secretary, N. E. School, Chopda, E. K. (5278).

Following Vacancies open:—Stenographer, Gin Factory Fitters, Male and female Graduate Teachers, Laundry Dyers, Lady Doctors, and Nurses. Apply with certificates and salary required, Royal Service Agency, 369|71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane. (5279).

Wanted due to expansion of Business 2 Organiser and 4 Inspectors on handsome salary to work in Maharashtra and Southern States. Experienced and influential persons need only apply to:—The Asst. Manager (on Tour) The Venus Assurance Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 212, Bombay. (5265).

Wanted a B Ag. or one who has previous experience for the post of an Assistant to Cane Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 60—10—120—5—150. Apply to Manager, The Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi, B. & N. W. Rly, Dt. Saran (Behar). (2191)

Wanted Ambitious Workers on fixed salaries to push the sale of our sporting goods throughout Bombay Presidency. Those who can deposit Rs. 50 against samples on refundable basis need apply to Lime & Co., Sialkot City. (5260)

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam, Wanted 8 Provincial Managers, 16 District Managers, and 4 Cashiers to take charge of our Branch Offices to be opened shortly in the unrepresented parts of Bombay Presidency, Northern India, East Africa, Malay States, and Strait Settlements on Rs. 120, 110. 80, p.m., respectively with Increments, Pension, and Establishment. Apply with credentials to: Inspector of Branches, Eranhipalam Post, Via Calicut, Malabar. (5213A).

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam, Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen for the post of District Managers and Special Managers in the Districts of Satara, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Bijapur, Karwar, Dharwar, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Thana on Rs. 110 and Rs. 100 p.m., with increments, establishment, and pension. Experienced Medical practitioners of either sex will be preferred. Applications stating qualifications should reach the undersigned before 31-12-35. N. R. Asundi, Esqr., Provincial Manager. Journalist, Hubli, Dharwar District. (5213).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A qualified Architect immediately. Apply stating minimum terms acceptable. R. C. Mehta & Co., Engineers & Architects, 4, Mcleod Road, Lahore. (5270)

27. HOTELS

Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, next-door to Central Station with all modern comforts. Inclusive Rs. 4. Exclusive Rs. 2. (5245)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted a Partner, who may be able to invest Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 in the Managing Agency of an Insurance Company, with bright prospects. Apply stating terms Box No: 5277, "Bombay Chronicle."

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted District Agents for the sale of Penholders manufactured by up-to-date Machinery. For particulars apply to P. O. Box No. 5, Lahore. (5277).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

146. AMUSEMENTS.

Wanted complete Scenario with dialogues of social story discussing modern problem. Apply Box 5275, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that a MEETING of the Fellows of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay will be held at the College at 5-45 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 10th January, 1936, for the election of three members of the College Council in accordance with By-law No. 1 of Section IV of the College By-laws.

D. K. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th December, 1935.
2204

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 Rupees Ten per share of Rs. 100, each will be paid on and after 10th December, 1935, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays and on other week days from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of the Board,
VALABHADAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th December, 1935.
2211

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAIKHUSROO MANEKSHAH TALYARKHAN; the Court Receiver as Receiver, in suit No. 950 of 1935 (Pravinkant v. Nalinikant) filed in the High Court of Bombay has contracted to sell to our client free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the same will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and known as Dalpatram Building, situate on and being Plot No. 100 of the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Bombay City Improvement Trust in the City and Island and the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 443 square yards or thereabouts and being portion of the lands registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 5430 and 5431 part Cadastral Survey No. 2/648 of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1914 and 1915 and Street Nos. 2—4 79 and 79A. and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the EAST by Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the South by Khetwadi 4th Lane, on or towards the WEST by land of the Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage and on or towards the North by Plot No. 76 of the said estate leased to Kanji Javer.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1935.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3315.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1935.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. F. Macdonell, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

The Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) in accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association.

Bombay, 4th December, 1935.
2210

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients were declared the highest bidders and purchasers of the undermentioned property at the auction sale held on the 9th day of November, 1935. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahadev Shanker Shet Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts, registered under New Survey No. 4/8160 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3538 (1) 3538 (2) Street Nos. 37, 39 and 1 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Mahadev Shanker Shet Lane, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Balaram Gunpatrao Chhapwalla and now belonging to Shantaram Valude and others and on or towards the South by the Dady Suntoke Lane.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1935.

CAMA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2216.

Auction Sales

Under kind instruction from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee, the Officer, I/c Supplies Poona and the Garrison Engineer, Poona, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction at the date, time and places mentioned below:

On MONDAY, 9-12-35 at 10 a.m. at M. E. S. Store, Kirkee.

On TUESDAY, 10-12-35 at 10 a.m. at Supply Depot, Poona.

On WEDNESDAY, 11-12-35 at 10 a.m. at M. E. S. Store Wanowrie and immediately afterwards at M. E. S. Stores Ghorpudi and furniture.

For full particulars apply to:—
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.
2206

Under kind instructions from the O. C. 11th Infantry Brigade, Ahmednagar, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction at the date, time and place mentioned below:—

On MONDAY, 16-12-35 at 10 a.m. at the Fort, Ahmednagar, and immediately afterwards at 1 p.m. at Bhingar Store Yard, Ahmednagar.

On WEDNESDAY, 18-12-35 at 10 a.m. at R. I. A. S. C. Depot, Aurangabad.

For further particulars apply to:
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Poona.
2220

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, December 4.

S.S. Italy Maru, Captain T. Kinoshita, Agents N. Y. Kaisha. Arrived from Yokohama via Colombo.

S.S. Gambada, Captain F. E. Lyles. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Rangoon via Colombo

S.S. Gurna, Captain R. R. Marsh. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Moulmein via Colombo

DEPARTURES

Bombay, December 4.

S.S. Steel Engineer, Captain G. B. Grosvenor, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Calcutta via Colombo

S.S. Jevpore, Captain W. L. Pope. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Karachi.

S.S. Darchenfels, Captain J. Wildermann, Agents Lionel Edwards, Sailed for Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, December 4.

S.S. Victoria for Italian Ports via Aden.

S.S. Tarantia for Europe and American Ports, via Karachi.

S.S. Kohinoor for Karachi.

S.S. Gambada for Rangoon via Mauritius via Colombo and Coast Ports.

EXPORTS

Bombay, December 4.

S.S. Tarantia, for Liverpool:—1280 bags myrabollams J. Moolchand and Co.

For Manchester:—58 drums castor oil B. Oil Mills Co.

For Glasgow:—1350 bags linseed oil cake L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1980 oil cake L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1980 bags gr. oil cake Oomerbhoy; 60 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 1260 bags linseed oil cake Cotton Agents.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros., Ltd.

S.S. Mayebashi Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton Chatani and Co.

S.S. Beijo Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton T. Kaisha and Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co.; 100 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.; 800 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 300 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha; 91 bales cotton M. Amarsey and Co.

S.S. Altenfels for Hamburg:—820 bags gr. oil cake H. Rawji and Co.; 118 bales cotton waste M. Narottamdas and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly B. Premji and Co.; 33 bales cotton Textile Products.

For Rotterdam:—160 bags casin Midland Cassein Co.; 1000 packets myrabollams K. Tricamji and Co.

For Antwerp:—25 bales cotton waste G. D. Vora and Co.; 101 bales hemp T. Dawood and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly B. Premji and Co.; 1186 bags linseed A. M. Khan; 1333 bags castor seed M. Bhuta and Co.; 3105 bags gr. oil cake H. Rawji and Co.; 1324 bags crushed bones Croft. Mody and Co.; 1350 bags crusned bones B. Ardeshire and Co.; 184 bags buffalo pickers P. Karimbhoy; 587 bales cotton Vakharia and Co.

For Gidynia:—43 bags mustard seed A. Virji and Co.; 670 bags castor seed M. Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—28 bales wool D. Abraham and Sons.

For Trieste:—12 cases buffalo guts D. Abraham and Sons.

IMPORTS

Bombay, December 4.

S.S. Iwatesan Maru, agents O S Kaisha, from Yokohama:—203 drums caustic soda; 58 cases confectionery; 27 cases toys; 50 cases sugar candy; 34 packages green tea; 350 bales straw boards.

From Tokyo:—320 coils galv barbed wire; 180 cases cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—125 cases cotton goods; 95 cases tiles; 50 bags broken tiles; 120 cases rayon yarn; 122 bags stone powder; 50 cases gl.-bottles; 194 cases p. ware.

From Osaka:—75 cases cotton yarn; 249 cases gl.-bangles; 140 cases cotton goods; 45 cases gl.-ware; 370 cases iron sheet; 125 cases rayon yarn; 100 bags dextrine; 800 kegs red lead; 100 bags borax; 65 packages gl.-bottles; 125 brrls iron pipe fittings; 400 bundles stone powder; 45 cases woods screws; 50 cases copper wire; 900 cases oil products; 172 cases gl.-ware; 600 kegs paint; 247 cases b. circles; 400 bags chemicals; 83 cases p. ware; 2000 reels wire.

From Kobe:—123 cases mixed p. goods; 184 cases woollen p. goods; 550 cases cotton p. goods; 200 bales straw boards; 110 pcs. aspinlogs; 20 bundles chest wood; 670 cases paint; 220 cases artificial silk yarn.

From Moji:—1000 bags soda ash; 34 drums caustic soda; 100 cases soap; 300 bags bicarb. of soda; 133 cases ghee; 250 cases brass circles; 424 drums aniline dyes.

From Hongkong:—200 bags sugar candy; 150 packages cassia; 100 cases preserves.

From Shanghai:—160 bales cotton yarn.

From Penang:—150 bags tapioca.

From Singapore:—1250 bags s. flour; 140 bundles rattons; 500 bags copra; 557 bags b'-nuts; 76 bundles pine apples.

From Colombo:—20 bags plumbago: 181 bags copra; 400 bundles cassia.

TENASSERIM GETS RAIN

POONA, Dec. 4.

The weather has been dry except for a few light showers in Tenasserim.

Forecast.—Few light showers will occur in tenasserim and the south-east of Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4.12/1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +048 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.6 degrees (1.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.1 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10.) nil.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-12-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.24 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.04 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

GAMBLING CHARGE FAILS

Court's Important Ruling On Interesting Point Of Law

An interesting point of law was raised in the court of Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Margaon, on Tuesday, in a case in which the construction of the words "common gaming house" occurring in the Act for the prevention of gambling was in issue.

The court held that the penal provisions of this section were not aimed at gambling by itself, but only at such instances of gambling which took place in a house which is proved to be common to the public.

In this case the Agripada Police raided a room in Sankli Street on October 26 after obtaining a warrant for the raid from the Dy. Commissioner of Police, in consequence of which John Sebastian, De Costa and three other Christians were arrested for gambling with cards and dice.

The court held that though under the warrant a presumption arose that the place was a common gaming house, the defence argument that the place was not common to the public, was sufficient to rebut the presumption in view of the fact that it had not been proved that the occupant of the house was reaping profit from the use of the room, which was an essential condition for the application of the Act.

All the accused were therefore, discharged.

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. G. K. DEVDHAR

The Managing Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association place on record their deep sense of loss at the sad death of the late Mr. G. K. Devdhar, M.A., C.I.E.

His life was consecrated to the noble work of Social Reform and service of the motherland.

By his sad demise, the Indian women and depressed classes have lost their best friend and benefactor.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 3 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nizon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, try Nizon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 45 Dr. Nizon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you write Muller MacLean Bombay.

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Belgium ,,	7th Dec.	15th ,,
Himalaya ,,	18th Nov	23rd ,,
Borneo ,,	9th Dec.	25th ,,
Sumatra ,,	24th ,,	8th Jan.
Pacific ,,	20th ,,	13th ,,
Taijun ,,	8th Jan.	24th ,,

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IMPERSONATED HIS PUPIL

Calcutta Professor Sent To Prison For Cheating University

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Mr. Aswini Kumar Gupta, Professor of the Bangabasi College, Calcutta, was found guilty by the Third Presidency Magistrate on charges of cheating the Calcutta University by false impersonation and forging the signature of his pupil Samaresh Mukherjee, a candidate for the last B. A. Examination, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

The second accused, Samaresh, who was charged with aiding and abetting the first accused in commission of the offence was given benefit of doubt and acquitted.

The accused professor impersonating his pupil, sat for the B. A. Examination wearing false moustache and whiskers and glare glasses, but was found out. Realising the situation he left the hall chased by the presiding guard and his assistants and was arrested on the spot. The second accused who had gone to Puri, was surrendered to the police on return.—United Press.

CUTTING *RADIO* CRACKLE

Experts from many European countries met in London recently to consider the problem of wireless "crackle"—that interference from vacuum cleaners, trams and so on which, every year, causes 100,000 complaints to be sent to the British G. P. O. alone.

The experts are striving to agree on a standard representing the maximum permissible strength of electrical interference.

As soon as agreement is reached on this figure, methods of bringing the decisions into force in the various countries will be discussed.

Certain medical appliances are particularly liable to set up interference over a wide area—these providing one of the most difficult problems to overcome.

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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

On Choice Of A Short-Wave Receiver

Further Advice To Prospective Buyers By B. B. C. Foreign Service Engineer

(The judicious choice of a short-wave receiver for reception of 'the Empire Station overseas is of paramount importance. In this concluding article the Empire and Foreign Services Engineer of the B.B.C. endeavours to explain the results which may be expected from a modern all-wave receiver, and to point out the technical features which are principally responsible for good performance)

A practical test is most desirable to determine whether second-channel selectivity interference is present. If interference is experienced in which the pitch of morse telegraph signals or a continuous heterodyne note changes when the tuning knob is moved, then the interference is probably due to second channel or image signal.

REASON WHY

The reason for this is not difficult to understand. Let us take the example given in the previous article, in which the receiver has an intermediate-frequency of 110 kc|s (110 kc|s has been chosen only as an example, the intermediate-frequency of modern all-wave receivers is generally of the order of 460 kc|s) the station G.S.D. on 11, 750 kc|s is being received, and the oscillator is lower in frequency than the wanted signal. It will, therefore, be tuned to 11,640 kc|s to give an intermediate-frequency of 110 kc|s, and this frequency will also be given if there is a station on the other side of the oscillator-frequency 110 kc|s away—i.e., on 11,530 kc|s. When the receiver is tuned exactly to 11,750 kc|s and the oscillator is thus exactly on 11,640 kc|s, the two intermediate-frequencies coincide at 110 kc|s and the beat note between them will be zero. If the receiver then be retuned slightly so that the oscillator-frequency is shifted to say, 11,642 kc|s, two different intermediate-frequencies—namely, 11,750-11,642 equal to 108 kc|s, and 11,642-11,530 equal to 112 kc|s, will be produced and they will beat together to give a note of 4 kc|s—double the amount that the tuning has been shifted. A displacement on the other side will produce exactly similar results.

If further verification be desired that interference heard is caused by second channel or image signal, it can be obtained by tuning the receiver to points above and below the wanted station, twice the intermediate-frequency away from it. The interfering station will be heard on one or other of these settings. If the receiver has good second-channel selectivity, the interfering station will be very much louder when the receiver is tuned to it, but if the station is equally loud on both settings it is an indication that the receiver has no second channel-selectivity. The simplest solution to this problem is a straight receiver, which has no image signal; but on the short waves this is ruled out in practice by other considerations, principally that of adjacent-channel selectivity.

ADJACENT-CHANNEL SELECTIVITY

The adjacent-channel selectivity of a receiver should be adequate to separate two stations working with a separation of 10 kc|s. There is no doubt that the provision of variable selectivity is the best solution to the problem, since a receiver with fixed selectivity cannot be made selective enough to deal with the most unfavourable ratio of signal strengths between the wanted station and the adjacent unwanted station without seriously compromising the quality of reproduction when the ratio is favourable, and 'vice versa.' Extreme selectivity can be achieved only by restricting the top-note response of the receiver.

AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL.

Most modern receivers are fitted with automatic gain (or volume) control. The function of this device is to control automatically the gain or amplification of the receiver, the amplification increasing as the signal gets weaker and 'vice versa,' so that the acoustic output from the loud-speaker remains sensibly constant over a relatively wide range of signal-strength variation. A well-designed system will convert a signal variation of about 1,000 to 1 into an acoustic output variation of two to one.

It is a mistake to think, however that automatic gain control is a complete cure for fading. If fading is differential—i.e., if the sidebands made differently and to different degrees relative to the carrier, which is characterised by bad distortion in which music control is of little use and many even make matters worse. It has been stated that the gain or magnification of the receiver is changed by the A.G.C. (or A.V.C.), and it therefore follows that the acoustic signal-to-noise ratio at the loudspeaker will change if the signal varies in strength. A characteristic of a receiver fitted with A.G.C. is therefore that while the acoustic output of the loudspeaker may remain constant the background noise will fall and rise as the signal fades up and down. If the signal becomes very weak through deep fading the noise will become very strong and the programme may be swamped. On the other hand, if the signal varies with fading from fairly strong to very strong, the A.G.C. will smooth out these quite large variations so that they become almost imperceptible and good reception will result.

When tuning a receiver fitted with automatic gain control, the manufacturer's instructions should be carefully followed, since the correct tuning point is not always the point at which maximum acoustic output of signal from the loudspeaker is obtained, and it is often better to tune to minimum unwanted noise.

TUNING CONTROL.

In choosing a, short-wave or all-wave receiver it is most important to try out the tuning knob, since if this is not geared down sufficiently it will be very difficult to tune in a short-wave station satisfactorily. The current practice of making a receiver cover a band of wavelengths of which the short-wave broadcasting bands are but a very small part means that a very small movement of the tuning condenser may well tune through several stations. As an example, 13.9 to 30 metres is 21,600 to 10,000 kc|s, or a range of 11,600 kc|s. Of this band only 600 kc|s is allotted to broadcasting—namely, 21.550 to 21.450 kc|s, 17,800 to 17,750 kc|s, 15 350 to 15,100 kc|s, and 11,900 to 11,700 kc|s. If the tuning scale is 6 inches long, the smallest of these bands, which is 50 kc|s wide, will occupy three-hundredths of an inch, and if the scale be divided into 180 degrees, this band will cover only nine-tenths of a degree. It already contains four broadcasting stations!

At the beginning of these notes it was recommended that an all-wave or short-wave receiver should be tested out and compared in the situation in which it will be used. In conclusion it may be helpful to suggest that particular attention should be paid to the performance of the receiver at the lower end of the wave-range for it is there that the greater differences in performance will be found. Furthermore, receivers should be tested out on weak signals in this part of the band and not only on stronger ones.

RADIO TOPICS

How Broadcasting Helps To Bring The World Together

A striking example of how the radio can help to bring together the people of the world was afforded recently when the International Broadcasting Union arranged the most ambitious collective programme ever broadcast aptly entitled "Youth Sings Over the Frontiers." Children of 31 countries sang, in turn, characteristic compositions of their own lands which were heard by millions of boys and girls throughout the world. The idea was certainly original and no less commendable inasmuch as such programmes are an ideal method of drawing the youth of the world together in a closer and friendlier union. Once before too the radio was used as a vehicle for the expression of youth when the goodwill message on behalf of the youth of Wales was broadcast sallying upon the boys and girls of the world to work for peace. And it is very necessary that we should have more opportunities of utilizing the radio in the cause of peace and international understanding. But the "Youth Sings Over the Frontiers," broadcast was significant in another way too. Among the thirty-one countries which took part in it including even such small countries as Siam, Hawaii and Finland, we don't find the name of our own country. Was India deliberately ignored or did our Broadcasting authorities sleep over the matter, allowing this country to go unrepresented?

"School Of The Air"

The American School of the Air, which broadcasts school talks, began its 6th year recently. The daily Monday to Friday programme scheduled is designed "to stimulate and vitalize education and encourage enterprise and individual initiative on the part of pupils." By no means are these school broadcasts intended to supplant the teacher or the text-book, ethereal educators confess radio merely supplements.

The sessions this year will concentrate on subjects that lend themselves to electrification at the microphone, chiefly geography, history, literature, elementary science, music, vocational guidance and current events. A teacher's manual and classroom guide will be distributed. The booklets contain brief descriptions of the countries, persons or incidents dramatized in the air classes. Incorporated in the manual are suggestions for visual aids, books for supplementary reading, elementary scientific experiments and incidental music, which facilitates a complete correlation of the air courses with classroom work.

Each year the mail response to the School of the Air programmes has increased so that the broadcast is now appreciated as more than "a novel experiment." Today, it is estimated, more than 30,000 schools in the United States are radio-equipped.

Radiogramophones !

Radiogramophones are so largely used for public entertainment that the Marconiphone Orchestral Service has been formed to help restaurant keepers in providing recorded musical entertainment with a minimum of trouble and expense.

Subscribers receive "289" Automatic Radiogramophones, a number of records every month, free servicing, and even the "Performing Rights Fees" are paid for them.

All this work is done by the Marconiphone Company for 12s. 9d. a week, and at the end of two years, on payment of £1, the instrument, with 192 records, passes into the hirer's possession.

New B. B. C. Studios In London

In order to meet the demand of programme development the BBC has erected new studios at Maida Vale, London. In building these new studios the opportunity has been taken to make certain experiments in studio design

The BBC has built each studio to form an entirely separate structure within the main building and there is no structural connexion between the studios. The studios have been built of heavy brickwork and the only steelwork employed in their construction is that to support the ceiling.

The largest studio, known as No. 1, which is, incidentally, the largest broadcasting studio in Great Britain, has been in use for some months, and has a floor area of 110 ft. by 72 ft. and a volume of approximately 220,000 cubic ft. This studio is largely used for the transmission of programmes by large orchestras or choirs.

B. B. C. To Broadcast Satire On Itself

Well-Known Empire Artistes To Be Heard Commentaries On Inter-'Varsity Football And Ice Hockey Matches ... Christmas Pantomimes

A new revue entitled "Up the North Pole," by Joyce Lustgarten, a young Manchester writer, will be relayed from the BBC's Manchester studios and broadcast in the Empire programmes on Thursday December 12, at 4-0 p.m. (G.M.T.)

The revue takes the form of a satire of life at one of the BBC's Regional headquarters. It will open with the weekly "Programme Board"—a meeting at which the various Regional officials, under the chairmanship of the Programme Director, discuss the compilation of forthcoming programmes—and the officials will be discovered very much at a loss for ideas. Suddenly, however, someone has a bright idea, and recalls that hundreds of letters containing programme suggestions of a sort have been received from listeners that week; he proposes and the proposition is accepted, that they shall act unquestioningly on the suggestion contained in one of these letters, chosen at random. As a result, Aunts and Uncles of the Children's Hour find themselves in front of the microphone during the evening period, broadcasting very "heavy" material in a children's hour way. Other suggestions of a similar nature are carried out, until at the end of the week the BBC officials find that their correspondence has dwindled away to nothing that listeners are taking no more interest in broadcasting, and that the officials are now free to go on holiday. "Up the North Pole" will be produced by Giles Playfair, son of the late Nigel Playfair.

Empire Artistes

A number of well-known Empire artistes will be heard in the BBC Empire programmes during the week December 8 to 14. They are as follows:—

South Africans: Betsy de la Porte, contralto, (Trans. 1, Dec. 10, 8-0 a.m.) Thelma Tuson, soprano, (Trans. 4, Dec. 13, 8-0 p.m.)

Australians: Eileen Joyce pianoforte (Trans. 3, Dec. 8, 3-0 p.m.); Wilfrid Thomas, bass, (Trans. 4 Dec. 11, 7-45 p.m.)

New Zealanders: Hilda Chudley contralto (Trans. 1, Dec. 11, 8-50 a.m.); Ellen Driscoll, soprano, (Trans. 1, Dec. 14, 8-0 a.m.).

Canadian: Ross Pratt, pianoforte, (Trans. 1, Dec. 11, 8-50 a.m.)

Ice Hockey

R. T. Bowman, the well-known Canadian journalist who is now on the staff of the BBC, will give a short commentary on the last twenty minutes of the ice hockey match between the Richmond Hawks and Wembley Lions which will be broadcast in Transmission 5 on Saturday, December 14, at 11-0 p.m. G. M. T.

At the present time the Richmond Hawks are leading the National League in this country, and the Wembley Lions are runners-up, so this match on December 14 is expected to be one of the best this season. The Richmond Hawks are recruited mostly from the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and include such well-known players as Joe Beaton, Campbell, Brenchley, and Earl Nicholson. The Wembley Lions include a number of players from Ottawa, including Lou Bates, Edgar Murphy, and Bob Walton. They also have the Lemay brothers, Albert and Tony, who played for the Winnipeg Monarchs.

Inter-University Football

Oxford will meet Cambridge for the sixtieth time in the annual Rugby Union football match at Twickenham, near London, on Tuesday, December 10. A running commentary by Captain H.B.T. Wakelam, the well-known BBC sporting commentator, will be broadcast in Transmission 3 starting at 2-5 p.m. G.M.T., with electrical recordings in subsequent transmissions.

Of the fifty-nine matches already played, Oxford has won twenty-seven and Cambridge twenty-two while ten have been drawn, leaving a margin of five in Oxford's favour. Cambridge won a great and well-deserved victory last year when, in the face of a strong wind throughout the first half, during which Oxford had the ball most of the time, they finished the match with two goals one dropped goal, one penalty goal, and four tries (29) points) to Oxford's one dropped goal (4 points). Both teams are now training for the match and a spirited game should be the result.

For the second time in its history the annual Association football match between Oxford and Cambridge will be played on the Arsenal Football Club Ground at Highbury on Wednesday, December 11. A descriptive running commentary by George F. Allison will be broadcast in Transmission 3 at 3-15 p.m. G.M.T. Of the fifty-seven matches already played, Oxford has won 25 and Cambridge 24, while eight have been drawn. Cambridge University won a narrow victory last year when they won by a solitary goal scored fifteen minutes before the end.

Electrical recordings of Mr. Allison's commentary will be broadcast as follows: Transmission 4—Wednesday, December 11, at 6-15 p.m. G.M.T.; Transmission 5—Wednesday, December 11, at 11-45 p.m. G.M.T.

Christmas Pantomimes

One of the most ambitious theatrical outside broadcast ever conceived will be relayed in the BBC Empire programmes on Friday, December 20, at 8-0 p.m. G.M.T. No less than four important theatres in the North of England are co-operating in a feature which will be called "Round the Noth Pantos" and close on thirty microphones will be employed.

From a central control point at Manchester the various relays will be co-ordinated—a task complicated in itself, but which constitutes the peak of weeks of ceaseless staff work. From a purely technical point of view the broadcast will not perhaps be more remarkable than others, but difficulties such as timing, in which the human element is ever present, are more easily imagined than described. The programme will start at 8-0 p.m. G.M.T. with a relay from the Empire Theatre, Liverpool, where rehearsals for "Mother Goose," in which Anne Zeigler is the Principal Boy, will be in progress. Listeners will then here rehearsal for "Red Riding Hood," at the Theatre Royal Leeds, for "Dick Whittington" at the Empire Theatre, Newcastle, and for "Mother Goose" again at the Princes Theatre, Manchester.

END OF BIRLA MILL DISPUTE?

Partial Settlement Reached With Labourers' Representative

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

A happy termination of the Birla Mills labour dispute is foreshadowed after yesterday's talks between Mr. G. D. Birla and leaders on behalf of the labourers. Mr. Brij Kishen, a Local Congressman who intervened on behalf of the labourers revealed at a meeting of workers last evening that a partial settlement had been reached and the workers dispersed with enthusiasm.

It is understood that Mr. Birla promised to redress majority of grievances

A group of representatives of the labourers, chosen from among themselves is expected to meet Mr. Birla to-day when the workers will place their demands in detail. The final settlement is likely to be reached thereafter. After discussing the situation with the men's representatives Mr. Birla, it is expected, will attend a meeting of the workers of his mill and will address them in connection with the situation.

IF YOU ARE A SHORT-WAVE LISTENER, THEN

Do not expect to find a broadcasting station on each graduation mark of the scale; search for the stations in the broadcasting wavebands and use a wavelength table.

Turn the tuning knob very slowly and carefully. Use the vernier.

Do not think that you will receive any desired station at loud-speaker-strength the very first time you operate your set.

Make sure beforehand that the desired station is on the air and that the hour is favourable for reception.

Realise that conditions vary continually. If reception is bad one day it may surpass all expectations the next

Make an exact note of good reception of a certain station; this may be useful for future reference.

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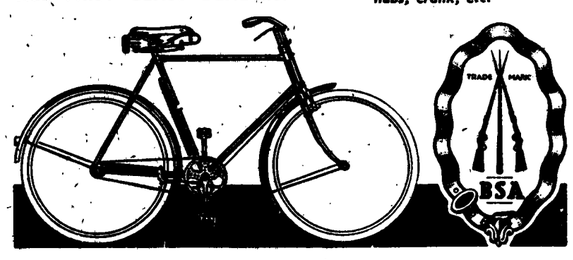

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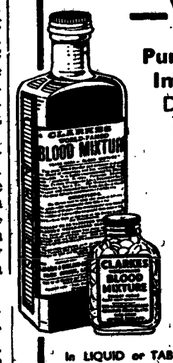

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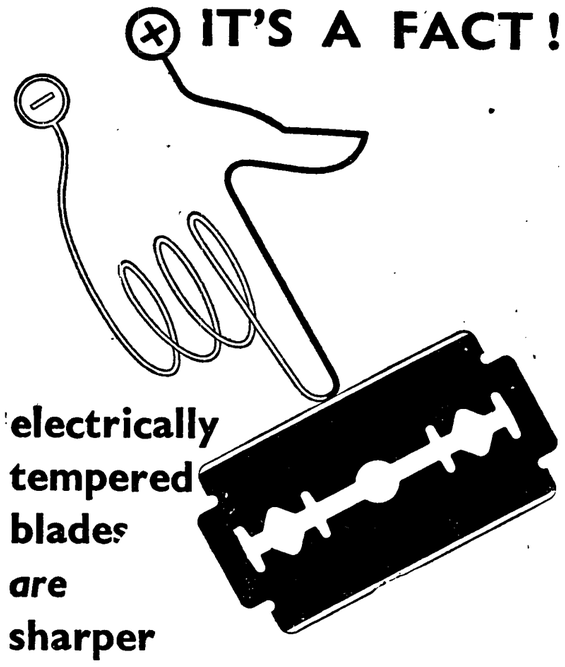

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AUSTRALIAN XI v. INDIAN XI

Prospects Of The Match

(By J. C. MAITRA).

The long-looked for match between the Australian Visitors and an Indian XI has come at last. But the prospect of the tussle is not as rosy and pleasant as it might have been. The All-India selectors have, to start with, badly bungled in the appointment of the Indian captain. Despite the strong protests of one of the most experienced and respected Indian cricketers, I mean, of course, Dr. Homi Kanga, the other selectors in the persons of the Nawab of Pataudi and the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram whose knowledge and experience of Indian cricket is little or negligible, rode rough-shod over the claims of that idol of Indian cricket, Major C. K. Nayudu, for the captaincy and appointed on "over grown school-boy," to wit, the Yuvaraj of Patiala, in his place. Their action shows that they cannot do the work of Selection Committee satisfactorily and must give place to others.

Enough has been written in the Indian Press against the autocratic action of these two princes. Both Pataudi and Vizianagram know well enough that there can be no comparison between the merits of Nayudu and the Yuvaraj. They fully realise that "C. K." stands head and shoulders over his rival. Still they have brushed aside the claims of the fittest man in India to-day.

The final selection shows that the Yuvaraj of Patiala has refused to stand down although the public at large have vehemently and outspokenly protested against his selection. He does not appear to feel at all that he has deprived a great captain like C. K. Nayudu of his rightful position or a much better player like Syed Mushtaq Ali of his place in the team. I see that the Maharaja of Patiala is now in Bombay. We do not notice any sign from him dissuading his son from accepting a position which he does not deserve.

AN UNKNOWN COMMODITY IN BORI BUNDER

After I referred to the Old Lady's sermon last week she has returned to the attack on the Indian Press. Of course she is afraid to mention anybody particularly. So she calls it "certain quarters." With her short-sighted vision she fails to see that the whole Indian press and the public at large are against the selection of the Yuvaraj as captain. Therefore she calls those who denounce his nomination as "devoid of sporting spirit." Fortunately for the Old Lady "sporting spirit" is a commodity unknown in her locality, or she would have a rough time of it. In the wilderness of her logic she is confident that fitness and ability have no meaning and princely rank is the only consideration that matters. So those who support C. K. Nayudu as against the Yuvaraj, should be treated with contempt.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE

The Old Lady was in great glee because Major Nayudu had consented to play under the captaincy of the Yuvaraj. I could have given her that assurance on the very day of selection, knowing C.K. as I do. Thorough sportsman that he is, Nayudu could not have made a grievance of his supersession and refused to play. In the Old Lady would consult her reference book—I cannot ask her to refresh her memory as it is too blank and rusty—she would find that Nayudu had played under the Yuvaraja's captaincy in the Quadrangular Tournament last year. Why should he make bone about it now? He might feel aggrieved at the injustice done to him by the Selection Committee. Nonetheless, he was always ready to do his bit for Indian Cricket.

A BORI BUNDER CANARD.

Finally the Old Lady laid the charge against the Indian press that Major Nayudu never interviewed anybody nor asked them to agitate in his behalf. I do not know who told her that we were shouting at his bidding. It may be that such subtle things as questions of principle do not enter her solid brain. But is that any reason why she should manufacture words and feelings which the gallant "C.K." never expressed? I have no doubt Nayudu would exact discipline from every body, strict disciplinarian that he is. But how on earth can he ask the Press and the public to give up their fight for principle? The question is now whether C. K. Nayudu or the Yuvaraj of Patiala should lead the Indian XI. It is whether merit or accident of birth should be the choice. Has the light dawned on Bori Bunder now?

YOUTH SACRIFICED TO AGE

In the Indian team three changes had to be made, owing to the inability of B. E. Kapadia, V. M. Merchant and C. S. Nayudu to take the field. J. G. Navle, the veteran wicket-keeper, has been called from Indore to take the place of Kapadia. Lal Singh and Amir Elahi are to fill up the other vacancies. It was believed that Hindlekar would be the first choice of the Selectors for his splendid wicket-keeping and batting and Mushtaq Ali was sure to come in for "C.S." The Selectors have again played false to the expectations of the public. Youth has been sacrificed at the altar of age and experience. I was under the impression that Amir Elahi would replace Amarsingh. But, I find the latter is also there. Evidently the selectors are anxious to strengthen their "attack" much more than batting. I do not know, however, whether Amarsingh has fully recovered from his illness yet. Then Mushtaq Ali may also find a place.

WILL THEY FIELD THEIR BEST?

It is hoped that the Australians will be able to field their strongest eleven to-day. Cricket-fans are very anxious to see Macartney, Ironmonger, Oxenham and Allsop in action. Of course we have no delusion about their batting strength. Our bowlers—undoubtedly of the best stock, are sure to find them hard nuts to crack. A tall score would not therefore be at all surprising. It is however felt that our batsmen would also have a similar chance against the Australian trundlers, if they play up with courage and steadiness. In fielding, the home team ought to do better than the visitors as several of them are heavy and slow with age and weight. There is no doubt the spin of the coin will help its winners a good deal. But the Indians will be unfortunately handicapped by their weak leadership and that is a lot.

"GERARD ARISE"

Ghost Appeared And So, Simultaneously, Did The Police

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A. St. Niblett, the first accused in the Sewri Cemetery Hoax Case has been further remanded in custody and P. Watson and H. D. Sayce, the other two accused in the case, were bailed out till the 10th instant, when they were produced this morning before the Dadar Court.

Niblett and his accomplices in the case, who were arrested on the night of November 25 last, while the former was performing mock rites invoking ghosts in the Sewri cemetery.

The facts of the case are that the first accused promised a credulous Parsi that he would raise spirits and to convince him of his credentials, it is alleged, the Parsi was robbed of his adjustable set of teeth. The teeth were intended to be produced at the Cemetery through the aid of ghosts. But nothing of the kind happened.

On commanding, 'Gerard, Arise!" one of the accomplices, who was lying in an empty grave, got up and simultaneously the Police also sprang up on the scene which made the accused think for a moment that real ghosts had appeared.

It was stated by the prosecution that the Police are enquiring into several other cases of alleged cheating by Niblett, the first accused, which have come to their knowledge so far.

PASSPORT AGENT DISCHARGED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On an application made by the Bombay C.I.D. General Branch, Mr. Bhagatsingh Arjunsingh, a Passport Agent, was ordered to be discharged by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, today.

Sergeant Gibbs stated that their inquiries, showed that Bhagatsingh Arjunsingh had nothing to do with the forgeries on three Passports, in connection with which he was arrested.

Mr. Ardeshir Birdie for the accused applied to the Court that in the order of discharge it may be stated that his client Bhagatsingh Arjunsingh left the Court without any stain on his character.

The Magistrate passed orders discharging the accused.

In this case three persons came from Jullunder to travel to Marseilles. In Bombay, it was alleged, their Passports were endorsed and at Colombo the Police authorities detected that these endorsements which bore the Seal of the Punjab Government were forgeries. Bhagatsingh Arjunsingh was arrested and released on bail on November 6.

Later inquiries were made on the strength of an affidavit made by the three passport holders and the police found that the accused had nothing to do with the preparation of or obtaining the endorsements on the three passports.

Chits And Coins Corroborate

Judgment was delivered by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, this morning convicting Amratlal Nathalal to pay a fine of Rs. 125 and in default to suffer three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for assisting in the management of a common gaming house.

Amratlal Babu and Shambu Shivdutt, who were arrested in connection with the same offence were acquitted.

The Magistrate held that the evidence of the prosecution witness that he used the two marked coins given to him by the police for laying bets was corroborated by the documentary evidence, viz., the fact of his bet being recorded.

Australian Trade Delegation For Lahore

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Australian Trade Delegation met to-day Mr. Burt, the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Agricultural Council, and Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, and was shown round the Viceroy's House. The Delegation left for Lahore this evening. Mr. Sanderson, the Leader of the Delegation, in a statement to the Associated Press, expressed a high appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality which the Delegation had received from Government Officials. A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Ali Azam Munwarali Sarang was arrested on suspicion yesterday by the Dongri Police on receipt of a complaint from an unknown person

During the course of enquiries it has been ascertained that the accused was externed from Calcutta and is now wanted there in a murder case.

The accused has been remanded into Police custody till the 18th instant.

Baman Behram, owner of King of Iran Restaurant in Parel Road and Habib Mohomed Hussain along with 6 others were placed before I. S. Haji Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day in connection with a gambling raid conducted by Sub-Inspector Engineer on Tuesday last.

At the time of the raid, marked coins, sutta slips, were discovered.

The Magistrate fined Baman Behram Rs. 100 with two weeks' imprisonment and Habib Mohomed Hussain Rs. 30 with one week's imprisonment.

The rest of the accused were acquitted.

Dhondoo Vishram and Babu Balu were arrested yesterday at 10-15 p.m. by the Kalachowki Police under a gambling warrant. The accused have been released on bail till the 11th instant.

Another Raid

In connection with a gambling raid conducted by the Nagpada Police yesterday at 2nd Lane Kamatipura, four persons have been arrested.

The accused have been released on bail till the 10th instant.

Roben Benjamin was remanded to-day into Police Custody till the 11th instant for the alleged theft of some money from a film actress.

It appears that the actress, residing on the 1st floor of Abdulla Building at Baboola Tank Road had engaged the services of accused to perform some odd jobs.

Yesterday she went to wash her face and left Rs. 11 on the dressing table, which the accused happened to be cleaning at the time. Some time later she discovered that the money was missing, and the accused had absconded.

The accused was traced last night and some money was found in his possession.

The ghastly spectacle of a man with his head smashed, lying in a pool of blood, a large sledge-hammer, besmeared with blood near him confronted a hand-cart driver who was drawn to the place by the piteous moans of a man in agony, from a godown at Darukhana, Mazgaon, Bombay, yesterday morning.

The frightened hand-cart driver shouted out and brought a crowd on the scene. A closer examination showed that the victim, who was a Pathan, had been brutally assaulted in his sleep with a heavy hammer. His head and face were smashed and the weapon with which he was attacked was found underneath a charpoy.

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

The Byculla police, on learning of incident, hurried to the spot and had the victim taken to hospital, where he is lying in a precacious condition.

The hand-cart driver had come to the godown which was known as the Aladin Virji Iron Pipe Shop at about 5 a.m., in order to remove some articles. As it was too early, he waited outside for sometime. Then he heard the groans of a man from the godown. On going in, he made the ghastly discovery.

Inquiries made by the police revealed the fact that the victim is Fakir Zaman, a plumber and night watchman of the godown.

Four persons were arrested yesterday in connection with a brutal assault on the night Pathan watchman,

The alleged assailants are stated to have borne enmity against Zaman, and along with another Pathan, who has not been traced, were seen in conversation together at 1 a.m., closed to the godown at Darukhana, Mazagaon, where the Pathan was later discovered by a cartman in a pool of blood with his head smashed and a large hammer besmeared with blood lying near him.

All the accused persons have been remanded into Police custody till the 18th December.

Fatal Motor Truck Accident

The inquest was held to-day before the Coroner, on the body of Keshao Ramchandra Sathe, aged 6 years, residing at Vincent Square, Dadar, who was involved in a motor truck accident on November 25. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he expired this morning.

It will be recalled that towards the afternoon of November 25 the deceased was crossing the junction of Tilak Road and Sir Bhalchandra Road from south to north, when he was knocked down by a motor truck No. Bom. 1826 driven by one Maya Jati Redekar.

Ramchandra Ganesh Sathe, the father of the deceased in giving evidence before the Coroner stated that on the day in question at 3-15 p.m. he received information that his son was knocked down by a motor truck, and had been removed to hospital. Witness went there to see him, but he merely stated that he had been knocked down by a motor truck.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 7th instant, pending evidence of eye-witnesses.

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And not only do Clotabs restore strength and energy. They build up the body, put pounds of fine, firm flesh on bony limbs and most important, increase your power to resist all disease and throw off coughs, colds and influenza as fast as they appear. They quickly give back energy to the convalescent, to all who are weak and run-down. One man who was thoroughly run-down after trouble with his teeth, immediately improved after taking Clotabs and gained at least 3 lbs. A lady who was 'always tired' writes to say that she has gained new energy and strength. Start taking Clotabs yourself to-day. All Chemists and Stores stock them. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.
Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

ROTARY MOVEMENT WILL BE OF HELP

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

"I am quite certain in India the Rotary movement will be of immense help. It can enable all races and creeds to get together and know each other better. That is the main purpose of the Rotary," observed Lord Erskine responding to toast of the Rotary International at the Annual Charter dinner of the Madras Rotary Club last night.

The Governor at the outset remarked that he regarded the boy scouts and the Rotary movements as two of the best efforts that have so far been engendered by man to help forward the great ideal of international friendship.

Sir Mahomed Usman, President of the Club, proposing the toast of the Rotary International said that in India the scope for expansion of the Rotary movement was not only vast but the need for that expansion was also urgent.—A. P.

FIRE HAVOC AT TAVOY

RANGOON, Dec. 4.

It is reported from Tavoy that as the result of a fire five houses including the residences of a mine owner and a gold and diamond broker were burnt down The total loss of property is estimated at about four lakhs of rupees.

It is stated that the mine owner suffered a loss of Rs. 80.00 in currency notes alone The cause of the fire is not known.—A.P.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY

Four Directors Arrested

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

Lala Harkishanlal, a well-known businessman and ex-Minister and his son, Jiwanlal Gauba, who have been recently sentenced to one month imprisonment each by the High Court for alleged contempt of court, Pandit Parsram, the acting General Manager of the Bharat Insurance Company and Mr. Lala Dunichand, Barrister, Lahore (all directors of the Bharat Insurance Company) were arrested this evening allegedly under section 409 I.P.C. (criminal breach of trust). They were produced before the Additional District Magistrate and were released on a bail of 5,000 rupees.—A. P.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 9, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 8, 1354
Parsi: Khordad 30 1305
Sunrise: 6h 58m
Sunset: 6h 0m
Hightide: 6-41 20-14
Lowtide: 0-27 13-39

Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Yuvaraj of Patiala's Indian Eleven, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 11 a.m.

Standing Committee Special Meeting, 2-30 p.m. (B.T.)

FRIDAY, December 6.

S. S. 'Ranpura' with English mails of November 21 due at 6 a.m.

Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Yuvaraj of Patiala's Indian Eleven, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 7.

Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Yuvaraj of Patiala's Indian Eleven, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 11 a.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Fourth Day.

SUNDAY, December 8.

Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Yuvaraj of Patiala's Indian Eleven, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, December 9

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 10.

I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin, Distribution of prizes by H. E. the Governor, 5 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS

During the month of November 1935, 2360 persons took advantage of the Free Reading Room and Library of the above Corps at Room and 172 books were issued.

PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the B. P. A. E. A Terminal Courses will begin from the 2nd week of December.

The Terminal Course consists of a series of ten lectures, except that in Marathi Literature by Prof. M. D. Altekar, consisting of six lectures.

The Other courses are: An advanced course in Electricity, by Prof. D. B. Naik, Zoology by Dr. C. J. George and Radio Communication by Mr. D. H. Marathe.

Further details and syllabus will be available from the Secretary B. P. A E. A., Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The South Indian Education Society which is running a High School at Matunga has launched an ambitious plan of building construction for the school. The foundation stone for the new premises was laid by the Education Minister in April last and plans have been submitted for approval. The cost nearly works out a lakh of rupees and the society has to rely solely on public support for the materialisation of the cherished project. The Society suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. P. P. Iyer who was its moving spirit. His colleagues who are a band of self-sacrificing workers are sparing no pains to make the scheme a success.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 30th November 1935 was 310; of these 206 were males and 104 females.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Takliwa', will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 11th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

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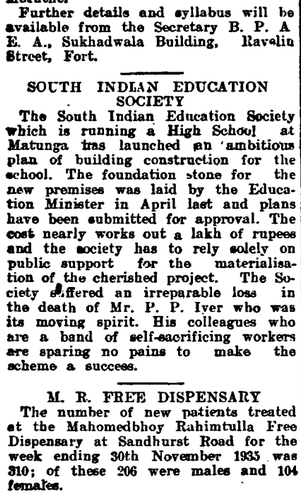

Free List Suspended.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Anna Karenina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Mithi Najar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Red Salute" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Glass Key" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Becky Sharp" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Murderer" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"She". Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Gay Deception". Time as usual
EXCELSIOR—"The Divine Spark". Time as usual

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m Running Commentary on the Cricket Match between The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala's Australian XI and All-India XI. (Provisionally booked). Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana. 1p.m. Available market rates. Selections of Indian music—Hindi songs. 1-30 p.m. Herman Finck and his Orchestra. 2 p.m. Close down.

3-45 p.m. Running Commentary of the Cricket Match between The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala's Australian XI and All-India XI. (Provisionally booked). Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana. 5-15 p.m. A Selection of Miscellaneous Records. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. G. H. D. Cole on "The Causes of War." 6-50 p.m. Dance music. Harry Roy and his Band. And The Dajos Bela Tango Orchestra. (Parlophone). 8 p.m. A Review of Gramophone records. 8-45 p.m. The News. News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9 p. m. Time signal. 9-30 p.m. Urdu and Marathi songs. By Bai Sunderabai. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla accompaniments. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'The Star Tenor.' A romantic story of the opera stage by Cecil Madden. 8-15 p.m. Classical Trios. 8-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey, London. 9-20 p.m. 'Billingsgate,' A chapter from "The Romance of London's River," by James A. Jones. 9-30 p.m. The B B C Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

ADDRESS TO MUSLIM CRICKET TEAM

Under the auspices of the Jamiat-e-Ahrarul Muslemeen, Bombay, a public meeting will be held at Musjid Street, Bhendi Bazar, to give address to the Muslim Cricket Team and Muslim Cycle Tourist to-day (Thursday) at 9 p. m. Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh will preside.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Matunga, the second set of readings from Shakespeare Julius Caesar and the Merchant of Venice will be given by Mr. V. S. Iyer in the Samaj Hall to-day at 9 p.m.

SHERIFF'S GARDEN PARTY CANCELLED

Owing to the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne will not be able to be present at the Sheriff's Garden Party on Monday, 9th instant, in consequence of which the Garden Party will not be held.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a public lecture on "Cement and Marble Mosaic Tiles" will be delivered by Mr. Jal R. Kanga at the Registered Office of the Institute—the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Prof. Claude Batley will preside.

Cricketers To Be Honoured At Super

On Monday next at 5-15 p.m. there will be a special Matinee show of Wadia Movietone's latest "Hind Kesari" at Super Talkies, Churni Road Jn. when both the Australian and the Indian teams will be present and the best batsman and the best bowler on either side will be presented with a gold medal each.

Foreign Minister Of Iran In Bombay

At the Iranian Consulate several prominent men gathered yesterday to meet His Excellency Aghaye Kazemi, the Foreign Minister of Iran, who arrived from Poona yesterday afternoon.

SIR H. P. DASTUR INDISPOSED

Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who has been indisposed for the past few days, was again unable to take his seat on the Bench at Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

Cases on the file were postponed till January and February.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Qualifications For Examiners

The Associations of Doctors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of the University of Bombay have sent a representation to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay on the appointment of examiners at the Medical examinations of the Bombay University.

The Association says that the system of appointing examiners in Medical examinations now obtaining in the University is defective and greatly affects the prestige of medical profession.

In their opinion the minimum qualifications of an examiner should be (1) a long teaching experience in the subject, (2) a long clinical experience in the subject and (3) a sufficient standing in the practice of that subject.

Citing instances, the Association point out that at the midwifery examination of December next a young F. R. C. S. (England) who has no teaching experience in Midwifery and Gynaecology nor holds any post-graduates qualifications in this subject has been appointed and that at the Surgery examination of December next, a young F. R. C. S. (England), who has hardly any teaching experience in surgery has been appointed.

GLAMOUR OF ENGLISH DEGREES

The representation observes with regret that many examiners are appointed on the strength of their holding English qualifications only, and often, soon after their landing on the shores of India, whereas the claims of many highly qualified and experienced graduates of the Bombay University with long teaching experience in the subjects are overlooked.

Making suggestions to remedy the defects the Association say that the only way to raise the standard of the Medical examinations is to raise the standard of the selection of the examiners and if sufficient number of experienced examiners are not available in the Bombay Presidency (which they doubt) they may be invited from other Presidencies.

Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of November 1935 and for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935, subject to adjustments were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd for November 1934 Rs. 4,26,520, for November 1935 Rs. 3,23,261

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd for November 1934 Rs. 4,80,443, for November 1935 Rs. 4,02,438

Tata Power Co Ltd for November 1934 Rs. 6,06,277, for November 1935 Rs. 6,90,282

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd for fiscal year upto November 30, 1934 Rs. 21,83,385, for current fiscal year upto November 30, 1935 Rs. 19,30,655

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd for fiscal year upto November 30, 1934 Rs. 26,84,149, for current fiscal year upto November 30, 1935 Rs. 21,89,489

Tata Power Co Ltd for fiscal year upto Nov. 30, 1934, Rs. 27,13,071, for current fiscal year upto November 30, 1935 Rs. 31,30,842

Gokuldas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Company

The forty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Company, Ltd., was held yesterday, at the registered office of the Company, at 74-76, Bora Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Purshottam Gokuldas presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June 1935 stated that a net profit of Rs. 20,893-6-8 had been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 8,028-0-5 carried over from last year's account being added the amount available for disposal is Rs. 28,921-7-1, which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
To write off machinery depreciation	4,000-0-0
To write off building depreciation	1,500-0-0
To write off dead-stock and furniture depreciation	100-0-0
To carry to reserve fund	3,000-0-0
To carry to fire insurance fund	2,000-0-0
To carry to lease-hold fund	1,000-0-0
To carry to bad debt reserve	1,000-0-0
To pay a dividend free of income-tax for the year ending 30th June 1935 at Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 100 each	7,500-0-0
To pay bonus to company's staff	700-0-0
To carry over to next year's account	8,121-7-1
Total	Rs. 28,921-7-1

The Directors' Report was adopted together with he recommendation made in it. The retiring Director, Seth Gordhandas Gokuldas, was re-elected as a Director. Mr. S. A. Sarangdhar was appointed an Auditor for the ensuing year. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

'ASSESSORS GOT NERVOUS'

High Court Acquits Brothers As Trial Judge Wrongly Interpreted Jury's Verdict

The sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default, three months more, passed on Ranchhodji Raghunathji and Dayalji Raghunathji, two brothers, by the Sessions Judge of Surat for the offences of having wrongfully confined the complainant Bai Dhadki and causing hurt to her for the purpose of extorting a confession, was set aside in appeal by Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court.

The complainant who was a servant in the employ of the second accused, was suspected of having committed a theft from his house. Thereupon, it was alleged the two accused beat her, branded her and wrongfully confined her in order to extort a confession from her.

It was contended for the accused in appeal that the assessors gave the opinion that the accused were not guilty, but when the judge asked again in a threatening tone, they got nervous and gave a reply which was wrongly interpreted by the judge to mean "there must have been beating."

Their lordships allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction and sentence.

"UNSUSTAINABLE"

Their lordships held that the prosecution case was unsustainable on the evidence which was unreliable. The complainant's evidence was conflicting with her statement to the police. She had not told the police the story of her having been branded.

Mr. C. H. Carden-Noad with Mr. Hariprasad M. Choksi appeared for the appellants and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

IS BIRTH CONTROL DESIRABLE?

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene offers through this journal a prize of Rs. 25 to be called the Margaret Sanger Prize for the best essay on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of resort to artificial appliances to control the birth-rate. The award of this prize will be made by us in consultation with Mrs. Sanger.

A further prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded to the author of the second best essay received by us.

The essays should, in no case, exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the Office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 18th December, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 29th December, 1935:—

The Editor's decision in this competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the letters submitted by the competitors.

Baroda Notes

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, By mail

A report is received from Kalol that sequel accidental squabbles in a compartment of a running train, a student fell down between Khodiar and Kalol stations and received serious injuries. He was removed to hospital at the next station but succumbed to the injuries.

The management of the Navjivan Mills at Kalol has provided a radio set for entertaining the labourers.

It is learnt that prominent workers of Kathiawar are meeting in the middle of December.

Saugor Police Week

(From Our Correspondent)

SAUGOR, By mail

The Police Training College will celebrate its last week from this day to the 7th of December. The week opens with Playfair Hockey Tournament matches.

In the second round of which by 3 goals to 1, the Hoshangabad Dt. Police, who were the winners of the Eastern Range, badly defeated the "Old-Boys"

In the second half the "Old-Boys" put up a better show but missed good many chances.

The District and Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore paid an official visit to this district and was busy inspecting all the Judicial courts viz. Khurai, Rehli, Banda for over a week.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Raid" On Bombay

It was stated in these columns yesterday that public were not allowed to witness the "Mock Warfare" that is being demonstrated by the Southern Command, the Royal Air Force and the Royal Indian Navy. Captain Wilson, in charge of the Press arrangements, informed our representative that there was no strict ban on the public witnessing the manoeuvres. The first three days' demonstrations are not much visible to the eye although the operations will be in progress in the sea. The main events that may be of some interest to the public would take place either at Juhu and Karodivadi on Friday afternoon and evening. At the latter place there will be demonstration of air bombing and at the former the landing of the enemy forces. At both these places, the Royal Air Force will take a prominent part. Since no police arrangements have been made it is considered desirable that there should not be a huge uncontrollable crowd to witness the demonstration. But there is no regular ban on the members of the public witnessing the demonstrations.

S. I. Education Society

The South Indian Education Society, which is running a High School at Matunga, has launched an ambitious plan of building construction for the school. The foundation-stone of the new premises was laid by the Education Minister in April last, and plans have been submitted for approval. The cost nearly works out at a lakh of rupees. And the Society has to rely solely on the public support, for the materialisation of the cherished project. The Society suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. P. P. Iyer, who was its moving spirit. His colleagues, who are a band of self-sacrificing workers, are sparing no pains to make the scheme a success.

Musuri In Bombay

With a view to fill in the coffers of the Building Fund, the Committee has arranged a concert-in-aid, by the well-known South Indian artiste, Musuri Subhramanya Iyer, with first-rate accompaniments on Sunday the 8th instant. Musuri holds the field to-day in South Indian Music, and his songs have become house-hold in every South Indian home. He has won laurels in distant lands, like Malaya, and it is reported that he has been pressed with offers from East Africa and London.

Papa Venkatarama Iyer is the premier violinist in the South and has successfully maintained the good traditions set up by his guru. Govindasamy Pillai. Vaithanatha Iyer has already won the admiration of the Bombay public, during his last visit and along with him, Sachidananda Iyer is a good combination. There has never been such a combination of front rank South Indian artistes before. The duet combination of Mridangam and Moorsing will be best appreciated and the programme promises to be a feast of music.

ROUND TOUR XMAS TICKETS

G. I P. And B. B. & C. I Ry. Concessions

Although it is generally known that railways quote reduced fares for return tickets during X'mas holidays, few people realise the facilities offered by the railways in connection with these concession return tickets. For instance, how many people are aware of the fact that by purchasing a return ticket to Delhi at the concessional rate of 1-1|3 fares for the return journey, a passenger may start from Bombay Central, perform the outward journey to Delhi by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and return to Victoria Terminus, Bombay, by the G. I. P. Railway route, on the same ticket, visiting on the way such places as Chitorgarh ("en route" to Udaipur), Ajmer, Jaipur, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Gwalior, Bhopal, or "vice versa"?

This year the two railways in Bombay are co-operating in still further extending such facilities by issuing first and second class round tour tickets for combined tours over the G.I.P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, according to places selected by the passengers themselves at the reduced rate of two-thirds single journey fare on the total distance (equal to 1-1|3 fares for a return journey ticket) which should cover at least 100 miles over each railway.

This affords an opportunity for visiting the many places of historic interest in the territory covered by these two railways, and as the scheme is being introduced as an experiment, its repetition will depend on its appreciation by the public. Outward journeys can begin from 13 to 31, and return journeys should be completed by January 14, 1936. Applications for such tickets must be submitted to the respective railways before 23rd instant.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S MINIMUM DEMAND

Chairman's Case For Sanctioning Required Grant

The Special Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation which has been considering the budget estimates for 1936-37 for the past few days, invited the Chairman and the Secretary of the Schools Committee to inquire in regard to the demand of Rs. 32,67,396 they have made for the expenditure for the next year.

71,000 PUPILS.

The Chairman of the Schools Committee pointed out that there were already 71,400 pupils on the roll and he expected at least 3,000 more the next year. He required 14 extra teachers per month at the scale of 1 teacher for 35 pupils roughly. He emphasised that it was impossible to meet their expenditure every year within the grant sanctioned by the Corporation as the Schools Committee's expenditure was progressive.

DEMANDED ONLY MINIMUM

Several members of the Standing Committee put questions regarding retrenching certain departments but the Chairman of the Schools Committee expressed the view that what was asked by his Committee was the minimum.

The inquiry was not finished when the Standing Committee rose for the day.

GIRL'S AGE IN "ENTICEMENT" CASE

Defence Counsel On Mrs. Ranganayaki's Custody

At the resumed hearing of the enticement case before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Wednesday, referring to the "leave" granted by the Court on a complaint being filed by the brother of Mrs. Ranganayaki, Mr. Gadkari, counsel for the defence contended that the Court had been misled by two circumstances.

After reading the complaint filed by the complainant, counsel pointed out that no mention had been made in it to show that the girl was living with her father and himself (the complainant). Further the girl had been stated to be about 17 years of age, at the time when she was alleged to have been enticed. This was an attempt, counsel contended to make the Court believe that she was below 17 and somewhere in the neighbourhood of 16 or 15.

If the Court had been correctly informed of those facts, counsel stated, probably no leave would have been granted.

And that decision of the Magistrate, he said, was not binding on his Worship, who was now hearing the case.

Continuing his arguments, Mr. Gadkari observed that because Mrs. Ranganayaki had been treated as a hostile witness by the prosecution and upheld by the Court as such, it did not necessarily mean that her evidence should be wholly discarded.

The statement made by her in the course of her evidence went in consonance with the evidence given by her father indicating the treatment meted out to her by her husband at her husband's place since September 1932. He would go a step further and say that the father wanted to make out that the brother had the care of the girl.

Referring to the evidence of Ranganayaki, he said, it was much more reliable than that of her father.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day (Thursday).

Mr. N.C.N. Acharya appeared for the prosecution.

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1935

CONGRESS JUBILEE

As the time for celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress is drawing near, the people's enthusiasm for the unique event is naturally getting keener and keener and showing itself in making various suggestions for making the celebration as impressive as possible. Apart from the publication of a history of the Congress and of a number of brochures explaining the principles and policies for which the Congress stands, a proposal which originated with the Congress executive, far and away the best suggestion made by the public in several places is that the Congress should construct Jubilee Wells all over the country and throw them open to all classes of people, including, of course, the Harijans. Judged from any point of view, it is a splendid suggestion. We wholeheartedly support it and commend it to the Congress executive. The importance of wells in a country like India is unquestionable. A Congress Jubilee Well will be a lasting symbol of the devotion of the Congress to the welfare of the people, irrespective of class or creed or colour. And it is certainly not impossible for Congressmen and Congress sympathisers of every town or large village to construct its own Jubilee Well. Where people cannot pay cash, they can offer labour. It is not at all necessary to finish the work in a month or so. The programme may well be spread over the whole of the Jubilee year. We cannot imagine a more beneficent item in the programme of rural reconstruction, which Congress has taken up for some time past.

Bombay's Preparations

So far as the celebrations in Bombay City are concerned, they assume special importance and an All-India character from the fact that the first Congress session was held here fifty years ago. It is thus an appropriate proposal to place a marble tablet over the building near the Gowalia Tank Maidan, where the first session was held. It is also a good idea to erect in front of the Congress House a Cenotaph as a memorial to the fallen in the fight for freedom. Many other useful suggestions are being received and considered by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and we have no doubt the representative committee of citizens, which was appointed at the meeting held at Vithal Sadan last evening, will also give due consideration to these suggestions. So far as splendour is concerned, all India knows that Bombay celebrations will surpass all others in this respect. But we should think far more of a poor village which will dig a humble well with the free labour of its own men, women and children.

A National Event

A most pleasing feature of the proposed Jubilee celebration is the co-operation which Congress workers have secured from other political parties and particularly from ex-Congressmen. Attempts are being made to conduct all the celebrations everywhere on thoroughly non-party lines. There are occasions when Congressmen have been, and should be, uncompromising in their adhesion to their distinctive principles and programmes. But in the Jubilee celebrations they have gone far to make common cause with other political parties and have succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of many non-Congress or ex-Congress leaders. For instance attempts are being made in Bombay to persuade Sir Dinsha Wacha, one of the founders of the Congress and perhaps the senior-most Congressman living, to preside over the first day's celebrations. We do not know if he has the strength to do so, but we are sure he will wholeheartedly identify himself with the celebrations and send a suitable message to the organisers. We regret to note that some unworthy attempts are being made to prejudice the Liberals against the celebrations on the frivolous ground, among others, that as the National Flag stands for Independence and is bound to be conspicuous at all celebrations, the Liberals, who "adhere to the British Empire," cannot with any propriety participate in such celebrations. The flag was used by the Congress even before the creed of independence was adopted by it, and Liberals have often spoken at meetings against the Simon Commission when the Tricolour floated above them. We feel sure that all sensible Indians will deem it a pleasure and privilege to participate in the Jubilee celebrations, whether they be Congressmen or ex-Congressmen or non-Congressmen—or even high officials, if they have any sense of gratitude to the great national organization to whose efforts, in the cause of country's freedom, they owe their present position.

"The King's Speech"

What is called the King's speech is really the speech of the Cabinet. The voice that delivers it is certainly the voice of the King. But it is the Cabinet's hand that drafts it and it is the Cabinet's mind that it expresses. Such being the case it is not surprising that the King's speech should be nothing more than an echo of the Conservative manifesto and Conservative leaders' utterances during the General Election campaign. Fundamentally it constitutes a formal announcement of Britain's intentions as regards increase in armaments. The rest, Major Attlee quite rightly suggested, was "mere trimming and dressing". The danger of a disastrous armaments race has become more definite and Britain will lead it.

Nor was anything new said in the King's speech about Italy. Mr. Baldwin, while offering explanatory foot-notes, indeed repeated verbally the old defence of the British attitude as regards Italy and once more proclaimed the resolve of Great Britain to explore "in conjunction with other countries" an honourable solution satisfactory "to both parties to the dispute and the League." This was effectively criticised by Major Attlee as an attempt, for instance, to find a settlement of an epidemic of house-breaking "equally agreeable to the housebreaker, the householder and the Home Secretary." The pointed criticism was otherwise timely also. For, fresh efforts with the help of French and British experts are again been made—in consultation with Italian Ambassador and as usual without any reference to Abyssinia and the League—to discover a solution satisfactory to the two parties and the League. The energy that ought to be spent in making the proposed oil embargo an actual fact is being utilised in efforts to betray Abyssinia.

Another and most noteworthy feature of the King's speech, to judge from the summary cabled by Reuter, is the absence of any reference to India and Egypt. Sir Samuel Hoare's speech has created a situation in Egypt which is worse than it ever was before. The pronouncements of Madame Zaghlul, Nahas Pasha and Mahmud Pasha, to say nothing of the reaction among women and students, have clearly revealed the depth of feeling against Britain The King's speech had nothing to say about it. The inference is obvious. The silence as regards India is equally significant and ominous. It suggests that so far as Britain is concerned the Government of India Act has finally sealed the fate of this country. It constitutes, therefore, a challenge to the people of India—be they Congressmen or "Constitutionists"—who regard that Act as an insult to their national self-respect—to do what they can to unseal that fate.

The Contrast

The Abyssinians may not be civilised according to European standards and they be unmitigated barbarians according to Italy, but they are certainly gentlemen. The Abyssinian Government has informed the League that Harrar will henceforth not be used for any military purpose whatsoever. The decision has been taken "to spare the civil population from air bombardment." This considerateness, the essence of all true civilisation, compares very favourably with that ferocious complacency that characterises Italian mentality and of which a typical instance was provided some-

(Continued On Page 10 Col: 4)

time ago, by Count Ciano, Il Duce's son-in-law. The Count's interview with Reuter will bear repetition:—

"When you see a concentration of Abyssinian troops, you give them a few rounds with a machine-gun and they scatter and hide in the long grass.

Then, when you fire a few more rounds at random, each of them thinks the bullets are falling near him.

They promptly emerge and run in all directions, when you can pop them off in real earnest."

One can almost hear this gallant symbol of civilisation smacking his lips.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

Needs Of The Schools Committee

(By I. S. PATEL.)

The greatest problem of civic welfare in the city to-day is the question of Primary Education. The retrenchment axe has made such deep inroads into the already overcautious budget of the Schools Committee that there is every danger that the efficiency of Primary Education will be damaged to an undesirable extent. The following facts will convince the members of the Corporation of the justice of the Committee's demands.

There are at present about 350 municipal schools and 175 aided schools. The number of children receiving instruction in the municipal and aided schools is approximately 72,000 and 18,000 respectively. The total strength of the staff is 2,500. These figures will reveal the size of the department which is entrusted to the Committee's care.

Shrinking Budgets.

The history of the Schools Committee's budgets during the last five years makes sad reading. Every year, during this half decade, the Standing Committee has been making large cuts in these budgets, and the Schools Committee has been forced to manage its department within the ambit of the grant sanctioned by the Standing Committee and the Corporation; notwithstanding the fact that the number of children receiving education has been increasing. The Schools Committee, has, no doubt, been persistently appealing to the Corporation to restore the cuts and sanction the full grant. But this appeal over the head of the Standing Committee has created a conflict between the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee on the one hand and the Schools Committee on the other.

The two main causes for the normal and progressive increase in the Schools Committee's Expenditure are, firstly, the annual increments to be given to the employees, amounting to about Rs. 50,000 and the additional cost of educating about 4,000 children coming afresh to schools and involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 75,000. The total expenditure caused by these two factors comes to Rs.12,500 roughly. It should be noted here that in F and G wards education is compulsory.

In the light of these facts it is too much to expect the Schools Committee to make both ends meet, apart from the question of managing efficiently an ever-growing department within the limits of progressively reduced grants every year. The Committee has been compelled to resort to various forms of cuts in expenditure as a result of the Corporation failing to sanction the full grant.

Results Of Axing.

The utter helplessness to which the Schools Committee has been reduced in its desperate attempt to strike a balance between efficiency and economy is best illustrated by the following measures adopted to reduce expenditure. No educationist worthy of his name can view them without alarm.

(1) All the infant classes are held by shifts, that is, one class of 30 boys meets before noon (10-20 to 12-50) and another one of same strength meets in the afternoon (1-35 to 4-5) in the same class room. One and the same teacher takes up both the classes. The financial gain is that one teacher does the work of two teachers, in one and the same class room and with the same set of furniture. As many as 22,000 children of the Infant classes are taught in the Shift System.

(2) The rules for alloting teachers to classes have been made more rigid. One teacher must manage a class of 40 pupils. Classes are not split into divisions unless there are 50 pupils in a class.

(3) Complaints of congestion in schools cannot be attended to. No additional accommodation is hired even when there is demand for it.

(4) No new furniture is pur-

Egypt And India

Striking Resemblance In Their Relations With Britain

By K. F. NARIMAN
III.

"England has never benefited us in the slightest, but only herself; what she gave with one hand was taken away with the other. . We are willing to die for Independent Egypt" declared Madame Zaghlul, in a press interview recently. This seventy year old widow of the departed national hero of Egypt still possesses the vigour, courage and determination of youth and in one sentence she has probably re-echoed the national sentiments of the whole of present-day Egypt. Her complaint that England has only benefited herself by the Egyptian ventures, and that what she apparently gave with one hand she really took away with the other, is obviously true and completely borne out by comparatively recent events in Egyptian history. I have shown in the preceding articles, how by very clever manoeuvring some British financiers and adventurers, managed to drain back to their country a large portion of what they had apparently given. Nay, what is much worse, Britain not only took away what she gave, but in the bargain she swept away the much more precious and coveted possession of Egypt, namely her political and economic freedom. And to-day the Egyptian nation demands and is prepared to die to regain, as Madame Zaghlul has patriotically declared, that lost precious birth right.

Sympathy For Egypt

To-day Egypt deserves the world's sympathy, support, encouragement and even co-operation in her gallant efforts to regain her lost independence. The Egyptian demands must be endorsed and supported not only by the whole of the Egyptian nation, but also by all freedom and justice loving people of the world; and particularly the heart of the whole of nationalist India goes out to them in full sympathy and support as we all are suffering under the same imperialist process.

Suez Canal

In my preceding articles I attempted to describe rather briefly the disaster to Egypt, beginning with the first inroad of foreign capital and foreign adventures for the professed purpose of internal developments and improvements. Instead of the East India Company in India, starting the commercial game and ending with political and economic gains, in Egypt there were a number of British syndicates of bankers, financiers and merchants that gave the first start for diplomats and statesmen to follow, and complete the objective. Ordinarily and in normal circumstances, a strategic point of such political and commercial importance as the Suez Canal would be a source of great financial and commercial prosperity to the country on whose frontier such vantage ground exists. If the Egyptians were permitted to derive the full benefits for themselves of this natural vantage ground, as the main gateway to the Far and the Near East, and with such commanding position, Egypt would have controlled and regulated the trade, commerce and industry of the whole world and at the same time derived immense and perpetual safe revenues from royalties and permits from all shipping companies in the world. The importance and the potentiality of the Panama Canal sinks into insignificance before this key-position between the two great continents; but instead of being a God-sent blessing to the land, this narrow strip has become a veritable death-trap for Egypt, being the grave-yard of her political and economic independence, and so long as Britain's domination of the East subsists, there seems to be no chance or hope, for this great ancient, Islamic, oriental country regaining her complete independence. Thus the destinies of both these countries, India and Egypt, are so closely dependent upon one another.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

YEMEN GUARDS HERSELF.

Our Cairo correspondent gives some interesting details of the thorough and energetic preparations that the Government of Yemen is making to protect the country from attacks and invasion. These preparations, particularly on the coast facing Eritrea, suggest the extreme gravity of the danger from Italy. They also constitute a background against which the enormity of Qazi Ragbib's conduct becomes horrible indeed. That gentleman, it would appear, had in cool and cynical deliberateness, left the door open, as it were, for the Italians. One welcomes with deep relief that he is no more in charge of affairs and that Yemen was warned in time against his betrayal. The defensive preparations and dismissal of Qazi Ragbib are certain to make Italians give up whatever, designs they might have had against Yemen. But we do hope that Yemen will not fail to learn the one lesson from the crisis which she is warding off now. That lesson is the necessity of unfailing and constant vigilance against the menace of all Imperialist Powers of the West.

ANTIDOTE FOR COMMUNAL POISON.

To stand for sanity and communal harmony in such an explosive atmosphere as prevails in Lahore to-day is the work of real stalwarts. And we are glad Doctor Satyapal and his Congress colleagues have not shirked duty at this critical moment and are doing their best to improve the situation. In their programme of action, we are glad to note, they have not ignored propaganda through leaflets and posters as well as from the platforms of mosques, temples and Gurudwaras. The communalists in Lahore have recklessly exploited all avenues of propaganda to achieve their nefarious ends, and it is necessary that they should be met on their own ground.

APING THE JUSTICITES!

Communalism is a veritable epidemic—and a very contagious one at that! It is no wonder, therefore, that the non-Brahmin party of Bombay should seek to emulate the example of the Justicites of Madras by chalking out a similar communal programme. A communal organization is in itself something obnoxious but when it proposes to launch into active politics a programme of the nature of that of the Justice party, it threatens to become a positive menace to national solidarity. The Nationalist and sensible non-Brahmins will do well publicly to dissociate themselves from any such undesirable and anti-national moves.

WHY NOT A DEPUTY-MAYOR?

In referring to the Law and Revenue Committee the question whether there should be a Deputy Mayor for the City, the Municipal Corporation only followed its traditional policy of referring almost every new question, however simple, to a committee. During the debate on the subject some good reasons were urged in support of creating the office but poor ones against it. To say that the new office will give scope for more canvassing of an unseemly type is an argument more against the ways of the Councillors than against the office itself. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was rather inconsistent when in the same breath, he remarked that the Mayor's position was one of mere dignity and yet suggested that the term of the Mayor be fixed for at least four years so as to give him an opportunity to carry out his programme. As for the fear that the new honour will disturb the tradition of electing Mayors in rotation on communal lines, the sooner the communal system is abolished the better will it be for the Corporation and the City.

A LEAD TO BOMBAY.

Following the excellent example set by Calcutta, the Madras Corporation too has resolved to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress in a fitting manner. While congratulating the majority that won, we cannot help noting with regret that even though the European members remained neutral, all the thirteen Justicites voted against the resolution—an act which does little credit to the Justice Party's sense of patriotism. Now that both Calcutta and Madras have resolved in favour of celebrating the Congress Jubilee it is our city fathers' turn to vindicate their sense of national and civic duty. Mr. Masani's resolution must be carried—and carried unanimously.

LATE AGA MAHOMED SAFDAR.

We regret to announce the death of Aga Mahomed Safdar, the Executive officer of the Lahore Municipality. A distinguished graduate of Aligarh and prominent citizen of Sialkot, Aga Mahomed Safdar was among those who were the first to respond to Mahatma Gandhi's call in 1920. He was Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee and succeeded Lala Lajpat Rai as President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee during the struggle of 1921. Later he retired from active politics but remained a staunch Nationalist and Congressman till the end.

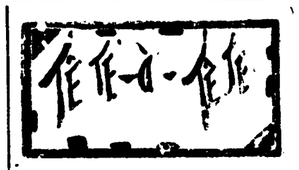
—PRESS VIEWS—

Effects Of Unemployment

Unemployment is a cruel and hideous monster which continues to take its tolls with ruthless exaction. The other day we had read of several hundreds of cases of suicide having occurred in Behar and Orissa directly attributable to unemployment. Now the Punjab also has to tell the same tale where as many as 170 cases of suicide are said to have been traced to the cause of unemployment. But it appears that even such a hideous demon has some boon also to confer. The same message from Lahore which tells us of these cases of suicide also tells us that there are among the constables in the province as many as 12,000 persons who have passed the Matriculation examination. We are inclined to connect this phenomenon also with unemployment for we have a shrewd suspicion that the 12,000 matriculates of the Punjab chose to enrol themselves as constables because no other avenue was open to them. Holding the view as we do that education can never be synonymous with comfortable income or some soft job, we for ourselves are not sorry to contemplate that so many matriculates have been condemned to do a kind of work which formerly used to be done by illiterate persons.—"Forward."

A New Loan

A message from Bombay states that the Government of India are going to float a loan of 15 crores for development purposes and with it a public works programme will be undertaken. It is expected that such works will bring good returns and at the same time relieve unemployment. We do not understand why the message comes from Bombay. However, we give our whole-hearted support to the proposal if it is really so. This indeed is what we have been incessantly urging. We think we should suggest that the funds so obtained should be handed over to the provinces according to their needs.—"Forward."



Addressing the students of Ismail College Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi said that the spirit of the cricket field should be imbibed in the political field as well.

We entirely agree. There should be no political parties of less than eleven members, and each should be captained by———ooh, sorry!

* * * *

According to a report Mr. C.Y. Chintamani, who had gone to Waltair to deliver a series of lectures, was prevented from attending a breakfast function in honour of the Governor by an over-zealous police officer (over-zealous in the sense that good old C. Y. was mistaken by him for a dangerous seditionist, otherwise policemen in Madras cannot possibly be "over"-zealous), who would not allow his car to proceed breakfastwards.

Mr. Chintamani says the report, returned home without attending either the breakfast or the University Convocation.

And thus did this emphatically liberal—but not, conversely, liberally emphatic—protest to vindicate his sense of being wronged.

* * * *

But this should not be enough. A strongly-worded resolution should be passed at the earliest opportunity by the Liberal Federation protesting against this invasion of their breakfast-birthright. And taking the cue from Sir Chimanlal's letter to Lord Willingdon, all Governors should be requested to boycott all breakfasts, luncheons and dinners at which eminent Liberals cannot be present owing to the extra-zealous activities of the Police.

Meanwhile we welcome Mr. Chintamani's action as a valuable support to the principle of Hunger Strike.

* * * *

By the way, what has happened to Sir Chimanlal's letter to Lord Willingdon, regarding the Byculla Club?

At least something in the nature of an editorial rejection slip was indicated. ".....thanks you for submitting the enclosed manuscript, but regrets his inability to make use of it."

* * * *

Apropos of the Congress Jubilee Resolution proposed to be moved in the Bombay Corporation, we learn—subject to confirmation—that Sir J. B. Boman Behram will NOT move an amendment to refer the question to Law and General Purposes (or whatever it is) Committee.

* * * *

December 18 will be celebrated in Italy as the Wedding Ring Day; when the wives and widows will be expected to surrender their gold rings to the country and wear substitutes.

The Day (who said Der Tag?) is sure to prove a golden success. No woman but will not respond to the call of patriotism—the instinct of self-protection is more compelling than sentiments of domestic romance.

* * * *

Says Bori Bunder: "If further proof were needed of the wisdom of mercy, it is to be found in the fact that the King (of Greece) has become 'a popular idol' by his magnanimous policy."

But what about Law and Order, Public Safety, etc.? It seems our contemporary had mislaid its Anglo-Indian conscience. We, however, confidently hope that it has found it again.

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—

"After your local Anglo-Indian contemporary's rather abortive attempt to defend the selection of the Yuvaraj as the captain of the All-India Eleven, we find "The National Call" of Delhi invites us with a fanfare of trumpets, to an exhibition of rare cricket virtues and talents that it has discovered in the princely captain. Admission gratis. Invitation generous. Let us have a look at the wares displayed:

We do not wish to suggest that Major C. K. Naidu would be a worse captain, nor that the Yuvaraj of Patiala is the best and only cricketer fit for the job..... Apart from the fact that he has been selected, we find that the choice was perfectly appropriate and well-merited. He has shown outstanding talent in first-class cricket.

The talent of the Yuvaraj in the cricket-field, I agree, has been outstanding. In fact, it stood too far out to be observed.

City Programme For Congress Jubilee

CELEBRATION ON NON-PARTY LINES

Representative Meeting At Congress House

A representative conference of Congressmen and Congress sympathisers was held at the Congress House, Bombay on Wednesday evening, when the Finance and Sports Committees were formed in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian National Congress.

The hall was packed with the representatives of various organisations in the city, who have responded to the 500 invitations issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

Mr. S. K. Patil explained the elaborate programme chalked out for the occasion and appealed for co-operation and support from all parties in the city, as the Congress Executive wished that the celebrations should be on non-party lines, facilitating everyone who recognised the useful service of this premier organisation for the last fifty years, to participate in the Jubilee festivities.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, who considered the Jubilee programme in Bombay well-thought out and comprehensive, made an appeal to all to forget their differences on this ceremonial occasion and join the celebrations as a mark of their confidence in the general policy and programme of the Congress, for national liberation.

Mr. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., said that about two months back the Congress Working Committee decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, and a special Sub-Committee with Babu Mohanlal Saxena as Secretary, was appointed to carry on propaganda in this direction. Although a general programme for the whole country was chalked out, it was left to the Provincial Congress Committees to supplement the programme as suited to their provinces.

WHERE CONGRESS FIRST MET

Bombay being the birth-place of the great organisation, the B. P. C. C., wished to obtain temporary possession of the building of the Goculdas Tejpal Hostel, at Gowalia Tank, where fifty years ago, the first session of the Indian National Congress was held. He thanked the Hostel authorities for kindly placing the building at the disposal of the B. P. C. C., for the celebrations.

Referring to the present conference, Mr. Patil said that invitations were issued to all the organisations and institutions in the city, and if a few were left out, it was due to over-sight, for which he offered apologies. He took the opportunity to extend a public invitation to all the organisations and he conveyed the express wish of the Congress Working Committee that the Jubilee Celebrations should be entirely on non-party lines. This was also the wish of the B. P. C. C., and no one was intentionally omitted from the invitation.

The Bombay Presidency Association, the Western India Liberal Federation, the Servants of India Society, the Trade Unions and other Labour organisations, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim National Party, the Christian Nationalist Party, the Parsee Rajkiya Sabha, and nearly 250 other institutions were invited and he was happy to note that all of them welcomed the proposed Jubilee celebrations.

BOMBAY PROGRAMME

Continuing, Mr. Patil said, that December 28, had been fixed for the Jubilee celebrations all over the country by the Working Committee, as on that day, nearly fifty years, the Congress first met in Bombay.

The celebrations in Bombay would commence on that day and conclude on January 1, 1936. The Flag hoisting ceremony would be held on Sunday the 29th December. There would be an exhibition, commencing some time prior to the Jubilee Week and continuing for a fortnight. The Jubilee programme included Prabhat Feries and sale of National Flag lockets.

ILLUMINATIONS.

Regarding the Jubilee illuminations, there was a strong opinion that the Congress being a poor man's organisations, expenditure on illuminations was not advisable. The Working Committee were seriously considering the question and soon their decision would be known.

Mr. K. F. Nariman had sent invitations to all the living presidents of the Congress and efforts were being made to persuade Sir Dinshaw Vacha, the first President of the Congress, to attend the Jubilee Sammelan at least for a few minutes.

The holding of a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibitions was also being considered.

JUBILEE SPORTS

On the Sports side, the All-India Congress Committee had made the suggestions that all varieties of Indian sports should be held and the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, was invited to participate at their suggestion. There were hundreds of similar organisations in Bombay and the Association controlling these organisations, was approached to take part in athletics.

It was gratifying to note that Mr. B. G. Dalvi of the Liberal Federation, Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and others had welcomed the celebration proposals.

Mr. Patil referring to the financial aspect, said that the B. P. C. C. did not intend to go to the public again and again with appeals for contributions, but this did not mean that the public should not lend their financial support. The programme was such that every one, rich and poor could contribute to the funds.

MEMORIAL FOR MARTYRS.

Two more important suggestions were made from the A.I.C.C., to place a tablet to commemorate the first session of the Congress and to raise a suitable memorial in the shape of a Cenotaph in memory of the patriots who laid down their lives for the country. The proposals were at present under consideration of the B. P. C. C., who had undertaken to raise the memorial, in however small a way, in memory of those fallen in the national struggle.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta considered the programme comprehensive and well-thought out and approved of the proposals.

He recalled the removal of the Chirner Satyagraha memorial by the authorities and in this connection, a suit for damages of 1,000 against the Government was in the appeal stage. Mr. Jamnadas suggested that the B. P. C. C., should wait until a decision was obtained in the case.

He appealed to all to forget their differences, as the Jubilee of the Congress was a ceremonial occasion and all parties could join Whatever might be their differences, all organisations, social, political, and business, and labour, should join the celebrations as a mark of their confidence in the general policy and programme of the Congress to obtain national liberation.

The Congress movement which began fifty years ago, had not ended and it would go on till its cherished object was achieved (applause). He moved that.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, on behalf of Labour offered to place a few concrete suggestions before the Committee and he was assured that every proposal would be considered.

Mr. V. R. Dighe suggested that on the Jubilee Day, National Flags should be hoisted on house tops.

The following Committees were then elected:—

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Manu Subedar, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, Dr. Rajabally Patel, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla and Mr. Manibhai Javeri, with power to co-opt.

SPORTS COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prof. S. V. Sovani, Mr. Ramdas Pratap, Mr. Nimbalkar, Mr. P. H. Khadilker. Mr. J. C. Maitra, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Pt. Rajaram Trivedi, Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni, and Mr. Bhagawandas Maneklal with power to co-opt.

PUBLICITY OFFICER.

Mr. P. R. Lele.

Dr. Savarkar thanked the B. P. C. C., for inviting every one without any distinction. There might be differences in the methods and the policy of the great organisations, but during the past 50 years, the Indian National Congress had done the greatest work. Every institution in the country and every Indian might well be proud of such an organisation.

SEARCH FOR MISSING EXPLORER

British Ship Ordered To Change Her Course And Proceed To Australian Port

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The British Government have ordered the Royal research ship "Discovery Second," now proceeding on her fourth visit to the Antarctic, to alter her course, and proceed with all possible despatch to an Australian port, in order to co-operate in search for Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth.

Note: Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, the missing American explorer, who started on a flight across the Antarctic Continent on November 21, was forced to land after flying for ten hours, owing to a barrier of mountain peaks 11,000 feet high that was encompassed by low clouds.

Mr. Ellsworth was accompanied by Mr. Hollock Kenyon. It was their third attempt to fly across the Antarctic from Dundee island to Ubyrd's Base in Little America.

NIZAM'S JUBILEE

Military Parade In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 4.

In connection with the 25th accession day of the Nizam of Hyderabad, a jubilee parade was held this morning in Fathe Maidan, Major-General Prince Azamjaha taking the salute. Various units took part in the parade. 21 guns were fired, accompanied by 'feu de joy.'

It will be recalled that the silver jubilee of the Nizam should have been celebrated from to-day but it was postponed by virtue of a 'firman' to February.

SUMMONS TO MINISTERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Government's warnings against shipments of oil, cotton, etc., to Italy have been challenged in the Federal Courts in order to test its constitutionality.

The Federal Judge has signed an order requiring five leading members of the Administration namely Mr. Hull, Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Dern, Mr. Swanson and Mr. Roper to show cause on Tuesday why they should not be restrained from carrying out recent warnings to the National Munitions Control Board.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT GERMANY

60,000 Spectators Watch Football Contest At Tottenham

(Special Cable.)

LONDON: Dec. 4.

In the International Football Match between England and Germany at Tottenham to-day, in presence of 60,000 spectators, England beat Germany by 3 goals to 0.

The Play

A crowd of 60,000 spectators witnessed the England-Germany football match to-day. England's wings were strong in the attacks. The German defence was sound.

There was a brief German raid and then the speed of the English forwards carried the play into the German territory. The England half-backs played right. The Germans were giving them little opportunity to move. The German backs tackled the ball splendidly.

Two minutes before the interval Camsell scored a goal for England.

On resumption of play, the German right-winger scored from the offside amid German disappointment. Thereafter the German defence crumpled and the English centre-forward and outside left scored the further two goals.

The game was played in clean sporting spirit. There were handshakes all round at the finish of the match.

The German captain said he only wished Germany could play as well as England.

The Teams

The following were the teams:—

ENGLAND:—Hibbs; Male, Hapgood; Crayston, Barker, Bray; Mathews, Carter, Camsell, Westwood and Bastin.

GERMANY:—Jacob; Haringer, Meunzenberg; Janes, Goldbrunner, Gramlich; Lehner, Szepan (Captain), Hohmann, Rasselnberg and Fath.

SCHUSTER PLEADS FOR JAPAN

Must Give Broadminded Consideration To Her Economic Position

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The plea that the next Imperial Conference should consider not only inter-Imperial agreements, but also the economic policy of the whole British group in relation to other countries, was made by Sir George Schuster at the dinner of the Royal Empire Society.

He urged that we should at least make an effort to give broadminded consideration to Japan's economic position and find a "modus vivendi" in agreement with her.

We needed to convince the world that we did not regard the British Commonwealth as an embodiment of Empire in the old sense, but rather as the symbol of a world state which must be the ultimate ideal—the free association of nations whose main object was peace, and who were ready to embrace all nations whose aims were world welfare.—Reuter's Special Service.

PEACE TALKS PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY

Points On Which Experts Differ Said To Be Not Fundamental

LONDON, Dec. 3.

It is understood that the Abyssinian conciliation talks between British and French experts at Paris are progressing favourably.

It is stated that the points on which the two experts differ are not fundamental, and they may complete their work by the end of this week.

It is believed that they are not working on any plan involving large territorial concessions to Italy, but are developing in detail the proposals of the League Committee of Five, giving Italy considerable economic advantages, as well as cession of Ogaden.

It is significant that M. Laval is keeping the Italian Ambassador at Paris informed regarding the progress of the talks.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS MAKALE

ASMARA, Dec. 3.

A big Abyssinian army is advancing towards Makale with the apparent intention of attacking the Italian line, the southern-most point of which is about fifteen miles south of the city.

The army is composed of Ras Kassa's troops, reinforced by Ras Mulegeta's regulars from Addis Ababa, and is stated to be well-equipped with munitions and caravans.—Reuter.

OIL EMBARGO PROJECT DEAD?

ROME, Dec 3.

The oil embargo project is dead, according to the opinion of authoritative quarters which is based on the change in the attitude of the Canadian Government disowning the action of its representative at Geneva in proposing the embargo.

It is just revealed that the French Ambassador had a long talk with Signor Suvich yesterday, and invited him to submit his proposals to settle the dispute, but note was forthcoming.

U. S. AND OIL EMBARGO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The State department declines to comment on Mr. Icke's statement.

They assert that they know of no change in the administration policy of discouraging abnormal shipments of all kinds of war materials to the belligerents, but they are not banning oil entirely.

BRITISH RED CROSS FOR ABYSSINIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

It is understood that Commodore Fellowes, leader of the Houston Mount Everest Expedition will be in charge of the Red Cross expedition to serve in Abyssinia.

Comm. Fellowes will be proceeding to Addis Ababa about the middle of December by aeroplane commissioned by the Society.

VOTE CONGRESS

VIZIANAGRAM, Dec. 4.

Mr. V. V. Giri M.L.A., toured in Parvatipur, Divan and Vizag districts and addressed huge meetings in different villages on the Congress and its future programme He appealed to the people to vote for the Congress candidates at the coming elections to the Provincial Assemblies and establish the faith of the country in Congress. Great enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.—United Press

How They Mobilise For Mock Fight

BOMBAY'S DEFENCE FORCES ALERT ALL NIGHT

But No Trace Of "Enemy" Ships In City's Harbour

(From Our "War" Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Great uncertainty prevails among the "defence" forces about the exact time of the attack from the two "enemy" ships that were reported to be on their way to "bombard" Bombay. The whole of last night the "defence army" was on the alert expecting an attack from either the "Bark" or the "Bite" or simultaneous attack from both. But nothing happened last night. Thus passed the first day of the "Sham Fight."

Innocent Merchant Ships

The Naval Patrols that went out on Tuesday morning to locate the exact positions of the two "war ships" belonging to an imaginary Maritime Power, twice reported to the General Headquarters, Bombay saying that they had located the "enemy" ships. Immediately the Royal Air Force was informed and they sent out their planes but the alleged warships turned out to be innocent merchant ships, carrying cargo.

The whole of last night "searchlights" were directed towards the sea from all sides of the Island with a view to spot out any lurking 'enemy" ships.

UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

Since this morning the Military have been controlling the entry and exit of ships to and from Bombay Harbour. This new "Legislation" is supposed to be a safeguard against attack from submarines also. The Examination Service has come into force and several incoming boats were examined to-day.

Captain Wilson, the Press Officer took the "War Correspondents" with him to see the examination of the ships by the Military and Naval Officers. With the Press Representatives, there were several army officers from Quetta and Lahore in the steam launch. They had come to witness the manoeuvres.

Since there was no real "War" permission had been obtained from the several Shipping Companies to stop their vessels and 'examine' them to find out if they were enemy ships or any of the enemies were travelling by that ship.

The ships that were "examined" were stopped about two miles away from the Harbour. After examination and after the examining officers were convinced that the boat belonged either to a neutral or friendly nation then it was allowed to enter the harbour.

REINFORCEMENT FROM POONA

In view of the state of emergency in Bombay, a detachment of armoured cars arrived during the night from Poona to reinforce the defence. Vigorous patrolling was carried during last night and to-day by naval patrols, regular troops and Auxiliary Force units of the Bombay Garrison.

"DEFENDERS" OF BOMBAY

The Bombay Light Patrol A.F.I. under Major J. R. N. Graham, V.C. and the 2nd Bn. Bombay Urban Infantry I.T.F. under Major Moriarty are taking their share in the defence of Bombay.

The 10th Bombay Battery A.F.I. under Major Webber are manning the shore guns and the defence lights on the sea ports are being operated by No. 3 Fortress Company A.F.I. under Major Burford.

In the meantime all Headquarters offices are steadily going on with the task of organising the defence of Bombay, sifting, sorting and collating information, so that the G.O.C. Bombay may have the whole situation at his finger tips when the anticipated attack from this hostile power materialises.

HINDU ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE

Body Formed In England To Promote Cultural Interests

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of Hindus at Aryabhuwan yesterday, it was decided to form a Hindu Association of Europe on the lines of the Parsee Association. The Association will attend to the social, religious and cultural needs of Hindus

The first office-bearers of the Association are:—

Dr. K. M. Pardhy—President.

Mr. Marghabhai Patel—Secretary.

Mr. Thakordas Fatehchand—Treasurer.

The executive committee includes of Drs. Bratul Bhandari, C. B. Vakil, and D. N. Dutt, Prof. H. P. Sastri, and Sir Albion Banerjee.

The meeting was attended by the President of the Parsee Association at a sympathiser.

BACK-STROKE RECORD

BUDAPEST, (By Mail).

Adolf Kiefer, the American swimmer added another world record to his long list here on November 1, when he broke the 100 metres back-stroke record.

His time of 1min 7 2-10sec. beat the previous record by 2-10sec.

SACRIFICES NOBEL PRIZE MEDAL

ROME, Dec. 3.

The Italian dramatist Luigi Pirandello, has presented his country with four gold medals for melting, including one accompanying the Nobel prize for literature.

NEW PEERS' TITLES

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The "London Gazette" announces that Sir Phillip Cunliffe Lister has taken the title of Viscount Swinton of Masham, and Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell that of Viscount Monsell of Evesham.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT. FLOATS' LARGE LOANS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Treasury announcement of the floatation of two large Government borrowing operations totalling £300,000,000 on terms setting up a new record for cheap Government borrowing, which was made this morning, gave much satisfaction to the gilt-edged section of the stock exchange, and leading government issues were marked substantially higher.—B. O. W.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Established 1919

Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.

Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)

CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 7,00,000

Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.

Managing Director:—

Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA Kt

Current Deposit Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.

Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.

Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 1 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances or 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

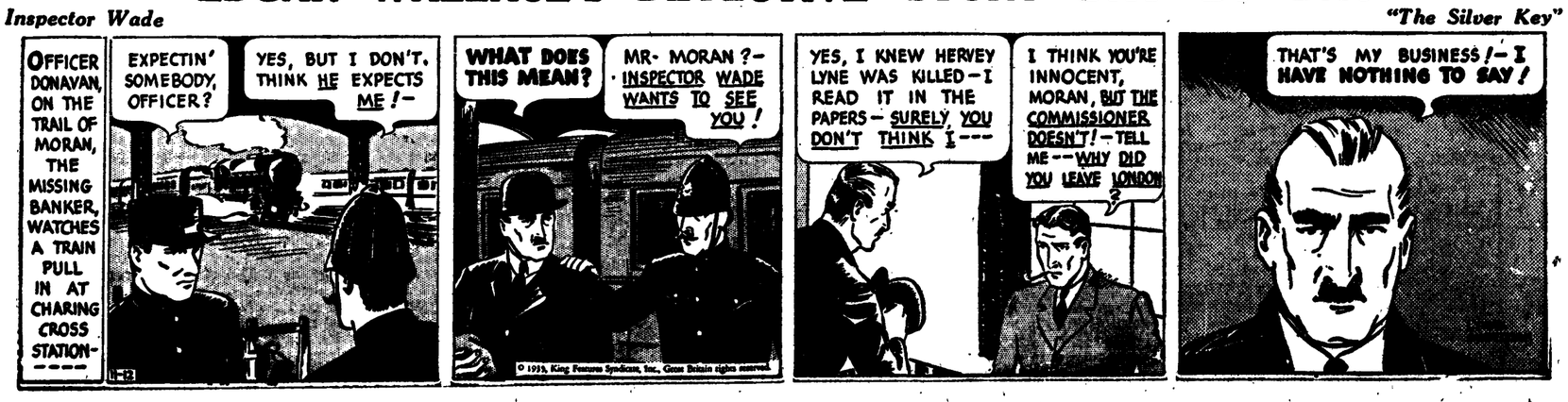
Advances made on approved securities

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

S. M. BHAMBAVA, B.A., LL.B. Secretary.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*


OFFICER DONAVAN, ON THE TRAIL OF MORAN, THE MISSING BANKER, WATCHES A TRAIN PULL IN AT CHARING CROSS STATION-
EXPECTIN' SOMEBODY, OFFICER?
YES, BUT I DON'T THINK HE EXPECTS ME!-
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?
MR. MORAN?- INSPECTOR WADE WANTS TO SEE YOU!
© 1935, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.
YES, I KNEW HERVEY LYNE WAS KILLED-I READ IT IN THE PAPERS- SURELY YOU DON'T THINK I---
I THINK YOU'RE INNOCENT, MORAN, BUT THE COMMISSIONER DOESN'T!-TELL ME--WHY DID YOU LEAVE LONDON?
THAT'S MY BUSINESS!- I HAVE NOTHING TO SAY!

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S RETORT TO LANCASHIRE CLAIMS

(Continued from page 1.)

made from yarns below thirty counts, they point out that the specific duty enabled the industry to consolidate its position and even expand its production in bulk lines to meet India's requirements of the growing population.

In the case of other classes of goods the duties presently in force had to some extent assisted the industry to diversify production in the directions considered necessary by the Tariff Boards of 1926 and 1932 but these have not been sufficient to enable the Indian mills to realise fair selling prices in the lines where there was a direct competition from the United Kingdom. The position of the United Kingdom according to Bombay millowners in regard to the coarse, grey and plain goods has been unaffected by "ad valorem" or specific duties.

As regards jaconets and mulls the position of the United Kingdom has not deteriorated since the imposition of the existing duty of 4 3/8 annas on imports from the United Kingdom. This class being still substantial. Imports of the grey dhoties had suffered to a certain extent on account of competition from India but the imports in this class of goods are still large from the United Kingdom.

IN STAGE OF INFANCY

Dealing with bleached goods the Bombay Millowners point out that Indian mills experienced a great difficulty in facing competition from United Kingdom of this count. As regards Indian production of printed goods they say, it is still in the stage of infancy and is unable to face the United Kingdom competition although in recent times, this position has become obscured owing to the Japanese competition. The present scale of duties did not affect the United Kingdom imports of piece and dyed goods.

While it is not possible to ascertain the position regarding hundred per cent artificial silk goods, in artificial silk mixtures the United Kingdom has been more successful during the last few years, her imports showing a tendency to increase.

EXISTING DUTIES INADEQUATE

The general view of the Indian Textile Industry regarding cotton yarns is that the existing duties against the United Kingdom, China and Japan, inadequate and had not provided the adequate incentive to the production of finer counts of yarns in India.

Concluding their answers, they point out that the competition which India will have to face from the United Kingdom in future as importer of artificial silk mixtures will be much more severe than in the past.

MAINTAIN THEM

In a supplementary memorandum, the Bombay Millowners amplify their answers and conclude, saying:—

"On the basis of facts submitted in our answers to the Board's questionnaire, we submit, the existing rates of duty should be maintained on cotton clothes manufactured from coarse and medium counts and on artificial silk cloths, and artificial silk mixtures. In the case of yarns over "forties", printed goods and cloths made from fine counts, the facts submitted to the Board, in our opinion, prove the inadequacy of the existing duties".

The Ahmedabad millowners in their memorandum generally supported the case presented by the Bombay Millowners and oppose and reduction of duties.—A.P.

Bombay Memorandum On Potential Danger To Indian Textiles

The following is the (first amplification of the Bombay Millowners' memorandum) as against Lancashire's plea for pro-reduction of duties against the United Kingdom goods:—

Indian Millowners urged the retention of the present level of duties. The memorandum at the outset emphasises the part played by the Japanese and Chinese competition in diminishing Lancashire's trade with India. It points out, in many instances, it is mainly the Chinese or Japanese competition which has been responsible for such loss in trade as the United Kingdom has sustained and had this competition been more adequately dealt with, England's trade in a large number of lines would probably been much larger than it is presently, since she is in position to compete effectively against Indian mills.

ONLY KEEP IT ALIVE.

The Bombay Millowners emphasise that except in a few isolated instances, the texture finish of Indian articles is never quite the same as that of the competing United Kingdom article. They point out that protection granted to the industry in 1930 was limited to the amount considered necessary to keep it alive and a substantive protection accorded in 1934 has existed for too short a period to produce substantial results.

Justifying the continuance of specific duty on grey cloth the memorandum says: "It has served the objects wherefor it was originally imposed. In addition to the preserving of coarse plain and grey trade, for indigenous industry the duty also had the effect of encouraging the production of medium count grey goods which previously were not manufactured in any considerable quantities.

The interests of the consumer are adequately protected by internal competition. The effects of duties on the efficiency of production has been considerable. Judged by the actual figures of the production of medium count dhoties the existing duties had enabled the industry to capture a considerable share of the market held by the United Kingdom. This trade is being retained, however, with great difficulty because of severe competition from the United Kingdom."

HITS HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

As regards cotton yarn the memorandum says: "Indian industry is definitely of opinion that on the basis of costs, Indian mills are very inadequately protected against the United Kingdom in counts of yarns over 'forties' wherein, Lancashire lost ground not because of Indian competition but because of Chinese and Japanese competition. It is the opinion of the Millowners and Indian Spinning Industry that inadequate protection given to Indian spinning mills as regards medium fine counts against the United Kingdom, Japan and China will react to the disadvantage of the Indian handloom industry.

"THOSE TWO FACTS."

Referring to the Mody-Lees and Ottawa Agreements the memorandum says: India so far has been unable to increase her external trade as a result of the agreement, because of the handicaps she had to suffer vis-a-vis the United Kingdom owing to the duties imposed for revenue purposes for the Government of India on raw cotton, machinery, mill stores, dye-stuffs and sizing materials.

Various attempts have been made to increase the overseas markets of India but they so far have proved infructuous. Indian mills are able to produce goods required by foreign markets but are unable to market them against the United Kingdom competition and little or no success could be achieved until the Indian mils are able to compete on fairer terms.

POTENTIAL DANGER.

The memorandum also draws the attention of the Board to a very serious and potential danger to the industry from imports from the United Kingdom and abroad of the textiles manufactured from, or containing the proportion of staple fibre.

In conclusion the Bombay Millowners say, "We have been at pains in the preceding paragraphs to supply as far as lies in our power, the facts which we consider will need to be taken into consideration by the Board in order to enable it to estimate the Industry's requirements in the shape of protective duties against the United Kingdom goods. We should, however, like to make it perfectly clear that the industry demands duties sufficiently high on all classes of goods to establish a fair competitive position bearing in mind the objects for which substantive protection has been granted to the industry. We ask to be allowed to consolidate the gains already made at substantial sacrifices, being of the opinion that our industry will eventually be able, under the shelter of protective duties, to make satisfactory progress in the remaining lines in which there is scope for expansion by increased efficiency and consequential lowering of costs of manufacture.

LANCASHIRE'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

Invokes Ottawa And Mody-Lees Agreements

The following is the amplified memorandum of the Lancashire Delegation:—

The Delegation prefaces its memorandum with the remark: "We have been appointed delegates to submit to the Special Indian Tariff Board on behalf of the United Kingdom cotton and artificial silk industries, a case for reduction in duties on cotton yarns and piece-goods and piece-goods of artificial silk and of cotton and artificial silk mixed of the United Kingdom origin. We jointly and severally are representative of all the various sections of the United Kingdom Cotton Industry, including those sections which are interested in the production of artificial silk fabrics and fabrics of artificial silk mixed with cotton. We have also the authority from the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland to give evidence on their behalf. The case now we submit is presented with the authority and on behalf of the Industry as a whole." The object of present document points out the delegation is to make general and expose our views. The memorandum draws attention to the Mody-Lees Agreement and the supplementary trade agreement made at Ottawa and points out, these agreements either expressly call for, or imply the necessity of active and genuine co-operation on the part of the United Kingdom trading community and cotton industry in particular. We wish to record the fact, the memorandum goes on to point out, that we regard ourselves as bound by spirit as well as letter to these agreements and do everything in our power generally to promote mutually the advantageous economic relations between India and the United Kingdom and specially promote the increased offtake of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom. We take advantage to draw the particular attention to the advantages enjoyed by India directly arising from the Tariff concessions given to the Indian products in the United Kingdom market.

The memorandum then mentions that the efforts of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee since its establishment in 1932 had resulted in a "striking" increase in the British consumption of Indian raw cotton. It also draws attention to the increased consumption of Indian mill-made goods in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Mauritius as a result of the representations made by the Lancashire interests after the return of the Lees mission.—A. P.

JUSTIFICATION FOR CASE.

"Holding these views," says the Delegation, "we feel more justified in bringing before the Tariff Board our case for reductions in Indian duties on our goods, since these reductions would enable us to enjoy the prospect of balancing the reciprocal trade, by which alone our power to contribute to the Indian economy in the direction indicated, can be sustained and increased. We do not desire our present representations to be understood as directed towards the promotion of advantages for the Lancashire industry, which could only be secured at the expense of or serious detriment to the Indian cotton industry.

HEALTHY COMPETITION.

Whilst, of course, there must be competition between two suppliers serving the same market, we feel that given fair adjustment by tariffs of proved margins between fair selling prices, such competition can and should be healthy for the respective industries, beneficial to consumers and advantageous to the national interests of both the countries. Healthy competition of this kind is, by no means, inconsistent with good relations between the two industries."

FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR U.K.

Proceeding the Delegation says: "The view we wish to advance is that, from the standpoint of all the many Indian interests concerned as well as from our own, there would be no reason to otherwise than welcome the duty reductions such as would give the United Kingdom a fair opportunity to regain a part at least of the volume of trade, which has been lost to her as a result of these different events."

The Delegation regards the question of India's consuming ability in the future with a moderate degree of optimism.

The Delegation concludes the introductory remarks with the observation that, so far as the immediate future is concerned, the Tariff Board may make the deduction that, apart from the technical improvements in which the Indian industry will have equal opportunity to share, there would be no prospect of any development occurring in Lancashire which would reduce the general level of her selling prices in India, and thus vitiate the soundness of any recommendations the Board may make."

PLEA FOR UNIFORM REDUCTION.

It is submitted by the Delegation that the "severe diminution of our trade in recent years and the expansion of the Indian industry taken together, supply the most convincing proof that the tariff has in fact put the selling prices of the United Kingdom goods entirely out of relation with those of the Indian mills."

The Memorandum further points out that, if the Indian manufacturers really required the protective duty of 25 per cent, in competition with the United Kingdom cotton industry, they would not have been able to maintain such a strong position.

"Our application, therefore, is for a uniform 'reduction in the existing uniform 25 per cent, 'ad-valorem' customs duty on cotton piecegoods."

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

The Delegation continues: "We always have been strongly opposed to specific duties on the United Kingdom cotton piecegoods, whether by weight, area, or counts of yarn or any two of these bases in association. Our position is frankly based on our conviction that specific duties would result in serious detriment to our trade. We urgently desire a genuine tariff reduction. But, if an apparent reduction is offered in the form of specific duties, we believe it would prove to be more restrictive to our trade than advantageous to it."

The Delegation's submission also includes the application for reduction in duty on imports into India of cotton yarns of United Kingdom origin. The Delegation emphasizes, what it calls, "the particularly detrimental consequences to our trade of specific duty, which was obtained since 1934," has penalised its trade to a degree that was not intended by the Government of India.

The Memorandum concludes: "These considerations make it possible for us to submit that appreciable reduction of duties on the United Kingdom goods would be merely in conformity with the essentially reciprocal requirements of the Indian-United Kingdom trade and would not adversely affect the Indian industrial interests. Such reduction would also be in accordance with the terms of reference of the Special Tariff Board."—A.P.

Cr. LAW AMENDMENT ACT AT WORK

Notices On Delhi Congressmen

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

The Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act having been extended to Delhi Province by a Gazette Extraordinary from the 1st of December, notices have been served by the local Government on Messrs. Phoolchand Jain Harishchandra, Lalchand Naraindas and Chhailberari confining their movements to certain specified localities.—A. P.

ETHIOPIAN RED CROSS NEEDS SUPPLY

Tragic Story Of Wounded Soldiers

LONDON, December 4.

Walter Collins Reuter's Special Correspondent cabling from somewhere south of Jijiga says:—

"I am witnessing the most pitiable and saddest scenes of my life. The Ethiopian wounded are brought back to Daggahbur and Jijiga hospitals suffering from terrible gunshot wounds very often untended for upwards of a week, because hospitals and first-aid stations do not exist south of Daggahbur and transport facilities for evacuating the wounded from the Front line are woefully inadequate.

WOES OF THE WOUNDED

Doctors and patients tell most tragic stories of the wounded lying out in battlefields for days, sometimes dying from exposure, sometimes from wounds becoming septic. Splints and appliances to stem hemorrahage are lacking; also stretchers and skilled ambulance workers. Scores, if not hundreds of Ethiopians have died owing to the absence of proper medical attention. An extraordinary feature is the uncomplaining attitude of the wounded.

I talked to an N.C.O. with a terrible gunshot wound between knee and shin, who is receiving his first dressing to-day, though hit 12 days ago. Doctors may save him but amputation of the leg is certain and poisoning may have set in whilst prompt attention would have avoided this.

TWO CHEERFUL FACTORS

Only two cheerful factors are a comparatively small number of the wounded, the total at Jijiga and Daggahbur hospitals, not exceeding 200, and the magnificent work of Prince Ismail Daoud's Egyptian Medical Mission with English and American Doctors and a handful of Ethiopian Doctors.

Four Egyptian Doctors have been striving ceaselessly and have been heroically sending out two first-aid stations south of Daggahbur to a few miles from the Front line. When the Egyptians arrived, they found practically no medical equipment, but supplies are being rushed from Cairo.

I am the first journalist to see the awful conditions of the wounded and I have been asked to state how urgently the Ethiopian Red Cross requires supplies doctors and trained orderlies. The British Ambulance unit has not hitherto arrived, but is expected at the soonest.

CALCUTTA'S LEAD

Corporation Votes Rs. 3,000 For Congress Jubilee

CALCUTTA, December 4.

At to-day's meeting the Calcutta Corporation sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for bringing out a special number of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.

The Deputy Mayor read out a letter from Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., conveying congratulations and heart-felt thanks for the decision of the Corporation to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress in a befitting manner.

The letter adds that the Calcuta Corporation has always upheld the national prestige.—United Press.

FARID ANSARI'S HOUSE RAIDED

Police Take Away Number Of Books

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

The special staff of the C. I. D. have been very active recently in Delhi. They searched the house of Mr. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari, a Congress Socialist, last night and took away a number of books.—United Press.

Poona, December 3.—Presiding over the 20th Annual Social Gathering of the Maharashtra Education Society, Rao Bahadur Shet Hanmantram Ramnath, supported the Society's scheme of the proposed College of Commerce.—United Press.

Representation Of Harijans And Labour

Political Awakening And Not Population Should Be Taken As Basis, Pleads Bhagat

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 4.

Six witnesses, four representing Labour and two Scheduled castes, were examined at to-day's public sitting of the Indian Delimitation Committee.

Rao Saheb R. W. Fulay, M.L.C. was examined with reference to his urging that seats allotted to Labour should be filled through Trade Union constituencies. He submitted at the Railway workers in the province had a grievance against Local Government's recommendation that they should not be enfranchised for the purpose of election to the Provincial Assembly.

Sir Laurie Hammond said these workers were members of Unions having head offices in Bombay and Calcutta, and they could not have it both ways. Rao Saheb Fulay urged that Railway workers should also be permitted to influence local elections.

Mr. Justice Venkatasubba Rao, at "Their membership will be counted at the head office where they could certainly vote. We can't help it."

T. U. CONSTITUENCIES.

Replying to a further question Rao Saheb Fulay said, if elections were provided through Trade Union constituencies, he would advocate the creation of an electoral college. Mr. Justice Din Mohomed asked how Fulay claimed both seats for Trade Unions in view of the fact that organised Labour represented only a section of the mass of workers.

Rao Saheb Fulay replied that Trade Unions would come into existence if they were accepted as the basis for election. Mr. Justice Din Mahomed: the "Whitley Commission has recommended to that effect but still Trade Unions have not come into existence." Rao Saheb Fulay said that depression was responsible for non-springing up of Unions. In a number of industries depression was a passing phase and in a few years it would be possible to have Unions in all industries.

After further discussion Sir Laurie suggested that three Labour constituencies allotted to Labour (2 in Provincial and one in Federal Legislature) be filled as follows: (1) Factory workers (Jubulpore), (2) Trade Unions (Nagpur Division), (3) Mines (Chhindwara).

ELECTION BY ROTATION.

Sir Laurie further suggested that each of these constituencies should elect representatives either to the Provincial or Federal Assembly by rotation. Rao Saheb Fulay accepted the arrangement.

Jiwlang and Motiram, two textile workers of Nagpur, opposed the allotment of any seat to Trade Unions on the score that there were more workers outside the Unions than in Unions' fold. Trade Unions, they further alleged, were favourably inclined towards Congress and had resorted to hartals during the time of Civil Disobedience. They also opposed jobbers, maistries, sirdars, etc., being qualified to contest elections.

FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. G. A. Gavai, M.L.C., (General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes' Association) alleged that in All-India Depressed Classes' Federation was started by certain persons on account of personal animosity. Mr. D. K. Bhagat representing the Federation denied the charge that his organisation was started on account of personal prejudices.

Mr. G. A. Gavai supported Government's middle scheme about the allocation of 20 scheduled caste seats in the province while Mr. Bhagat said that Nagpur Division and Berar being politically more advanced should receive more representation than Chhattisgarh and Jubbulpore where scheduled castes were backward. He fervently pleaded that so far as depressed classes were concerned political awakening and not population should be taken as the basis for allotting representation.

Mr. Gavai had no serious objection to the system of commulative voting in single member constituencies. Mr. Bhagat however advocated single non-transferable voting. Sir Laurie was of opinion that cumulative voting gave more protection to the minorities than single non-transferable vote. Mr. Bhagat said the real representative of the Scheduled Castes would not be returned if the system of cumulative voting was adopted.

The sitting then came to a close.

LAND REVENUE MUST BE REDUCED

Baroda Peasants' Demands

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 4.

A peasants' meeting held at Sidhpur, presided over by Mr. Chhotubhai Pandit, passed a resolution urging Government to grant adequate relief in land revenue as a sequel to the failure of crops.

Another resolution urged a permanent 40 per cent reduction in land revenue.

The meeting also resolved to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Maharaja.

Sikkim's New Political Officer

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

Mr. B. J. Gould, I.C.S., has been appointed Political Officer of Sikkim in consequence of the death of Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Gould was Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan when the Quetta earthquake occurred. He was badly shaken and consequently went on medical leave to England. He is expected to land in Bombay on the 15th instant and proceed straight to Sikkim to take charge as Political Officer from trade agent who since Mr. Williamson's death has been acting in this capacity.—A. P

DOING AWAY WITH TITLES?

BENARES, Dec. 3.

Mr. Sri Prakas, M.L.A. has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next session of the Assembly.

"This Assembly recommends the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty the King the desire and request of the Assembly that no title or decoration of any sort or kind be henceforth bestowed on any Indian official or non-official and no person in receipt of salary or allowance from the Government of India or from the Provincial Governments be given any title or decoration while in active service."—United Press.

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PATENTEX has served thousands of women, and is earnestly commended by medical men.

Per Tube Rs. 2-8-0. Obtainable at all leading chemists.

MOVING SCENE IN COURT

Father Of Guilty Youth Pleads For Mercy To "Family Supporter"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Hiroji Pandurang, a 16-year-old boy, was found guilty at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court on Tuesday of rioting and causing hurt in pursuance of the common object of an unlawful assembly.

The boy's aged father, who was called to state his son's age, wept in court and said that Hiroji was the sole supporter of a family of eight or nine members.

The Chief Justice deferred sentence till Monday next, and directed that, in the meantime, the boy must be sent to the Police Surgeon in order that his age might be ascertained.

Vithal Dewoo, Parshram Keshav and Shankar Ramji, who were convicted of the same charge, were sentenced to three years, two years and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Govind Ganoo, who, in addition, was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Naigaum Chawl Affray

It appeared that there were two rival factions of Marathas living in the Kohinoor Mill chawls at Naigaum, where all the accused, except the third, resided. A complaint had been made by a tenant to Prabhat Maruti, a watchman of the chawls, that her daughter had been molested by the first accused. On hearing this, the watchman accosted the first accused, whereupon there was a quarrel, several other persons participating. The first accused and two or three other persons who went to assist Prabhat were injured in the affray.

On July 24 last the accused and others armed themselves with sticks and challenged the watchman and the members of the rival group who had assisted him on the previous day, to a fight. They then entered one of the chawls and started a riot. Shripati Maruti, who was severely belaboured and stabbed, subsequently died in hospital, while the watchman and two others received injuries.

Govind Ganoo, who was awarded seven years' imprisonment, was armed with a knife.

A sixth accused, Ganpat Vithoba, was found not guilty by the jury by a majority of six to three, and the Chief Justice accepting the verdict, ordered his acquittal.

Mr. Barodawalla conducted the prosecution. Mr. N. H. Jhabvala appeared for the fourth and sixth accused, and Dr. P. N. Daruwalla defended the other accused.

NEW SHERIFF FOR CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Charles Gordon Arthur, M.C., M.L.C. as Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year with effect from December 20.—A. P.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Sis-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

City Fathers And Congress Jubilee

Meherally Suggests Hoisting Tri-Colour On Municipal Premises

The question of the existence of milch cattle stables in City, with or without licence, is to be raised at the current monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation commencing on Monday next.

Another important resolution affecting the health and safety of the residential population is the resolution which Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will move for requiring landlords to provide adequate lights on staircases and landings etc.

Mr. Masani will move a resolution calling on the Corporation to celebrate the Congress Jubilee and Mr. Meherally another for hoisting the National Flag on Municipal Buildings on Dec. 30th.

INSANITARY STABLES

Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, will move:—

That in view of the fact that unauthorized milch cattle stables have continued to flourish in the City, the Commissioner be requested to report whether the existing provisions of the Municipal Act are sufficient to take effective action for the removal of such stables and, if not, to suggest necessary draft amendments to the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to take prompt and stringent action for the removal of such stables.

Dr. J. N. Choksy, will move:

"That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that from an humanitarian as well as a sanitary point of view it is undesirable to have milch cattle stables located in the City and that they therefore request him to consider the desirability of following a policy of refusal to issue fresh permit, or renew the expiring licences for the purpose with effect from 1st April 1936."

"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to lay down that when a person is convicted of keeping an unauthorised milch cattle stable in the City or keeping a larger number of animals than allowed by the licence or keeping the licensed stable in an insanitary condition, he should be liable to punishment including both fine and imprisonment for a similar subsequent offence and that in the case of the last two counts his licence shall be cancelled and no fresh licence be issued to him thereafter."

Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, will move:

That the Works Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to require the owners of residential buildings to provide sufficient lights in passages and staircases and also near latrines and washing places.

Congress Jubilee

Mr. M. R. Masani will move:—

That the Corporation extend to the Indian National Congress their felicitations on the completion of the fiftieth year of its eminently useful and inspiring existence and place on record their application of the invaluable contribution to the political, economic and social progress of India made by the Congress during the last fifty years and of its arduous and intrepid efforts in awakening national consciousness and developing the spirit of Service and Sacrifice in the people.

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the President of the Indian National Congress and to the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Lights On Stairs.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, will move:—

That on the 30th December 1935, the date fixed for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, the National Flag be hoisted on the Municipal Office and other Municipal Buildings.

"That the Commissioner be requested to give effect to this Resolution."

KARNATAKA SEVA SANGH FORMED

An Association of Karnataka Residents of Bombay was formed last Sunday with name of 'The Karnataka Seva Sangha.' Its object is literary and social activities for the benefit of the public in general, and Karnataks in particular.

A Committee was formed with the President, Mr. V. R. Setlur, and Mr. H. K. Gundu Rao as the Secretary; and the Committee Members being, Messrs A. R. Alasingrachar (Bombay), V. Kadambe, Bombay, D. N. Murthy, Baroda, M. C Sheshadri Iyengar, (Bombay), T. N. Rama Rao, Bombay, and H. V. Venkata Swamy (Bombay), U. V. Raman (Bombay) and H. S. Ramesh (Bombay).

Thana Dacoits Still At Large

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 4.

Mr. G A Shillidy, officiating Inspector-General of Police, Poona, has announced a total reward of Rs. 850 to be given to persons arresting or supplying information leading to the arrest of nine members, including four women, belonging to the gang of dacoits, headed by Ladya Madhwa operating in the jungles of Shahpur taluka in the Thana district.

This is a sequal to the alleged murderous assault on the head constable Trimbak Sakharam Sawant and murder of constable Krishna Vishram Sawant of the Dolkhamb outpost attached to the Kinavli police station by the above-mentioned gang of robbers on November 12 last at Chonda village.

The following persons, who are said to compose the gang, are believed to be responsible for the alleged offences and are, therefore, "wanted" by the District Police:—

(1) Ladya Madhwa Thakur, of Shinganwadi, Akola taluka, Ahmednagar district, Rs. 250, (2) Soma Davji, Rs. 100, (3) Hari Raghu, Rs. 100, (4) Cangya Rama, Rs. 100, (5) Chima Govind Koli, of Walshet, Shahpur taluka, Thana district, Rs. 100, (6) Kushi, wife of Ladya, Rs. 50, Gangi, mistress of Ladya, Rs. 50, and two other women forming the gang, each Rs. 50.

This offer holds good till May 25, 1933 and the Inspector-General of Police has reserved full discretion regarding distribution of rewards.

In a match under the Rugby Union Rules on Tuesday, Cambridge University beat Mr. J. L. Greenwood's XV by 18 points to 5.

STREET STABBER SENTENCED

Accused Gets Deterrent Sentence For Outrage On Frere Road

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Simon Pereira, a Christian Seaman, was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 30, in default 2 months further imprisonment, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on being found guilty of stabbing a salesman on Frere Road on November 12.

The accused accosted a salesman of the British Tobacco Store which the latter refused to give. Road on the night of November 12 and demanded Rs. 2 from him which the latter refused to give Accused then whipped out a knife and stabbed the complainant and was arrested by bystanders.

The Magistrate observed that this type of crime deserved a deterrent sentence and passed orders as stated above.

CAR AND BUS KILL YOUTH

Knocked Down By Former And Run Over By Latter

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Another motor car fatality occurred yesterday at 8 p.m. when a motor car No. W-8327 which was proceeding along Walkeshwar Road from south to north knocked down one Jagga Tankara, aged 20 years, who was crossing the road from west to cast, near Bhagoo Ashram (which is not very far from the Lower Gate, Govt. House).

The knocking down of the pedestrian was more or less simultaneous with the arrival of a B. E. S. T. bus No. Bom. 1669 which coming from the same direction as the car, ran over the unfortunate man.

The evidence given before the Coroner to-day by Moodoo Dadoo, a relation of the deceased revealed that yesterday at 8 p.m. witness and deceased got out from a bus at Government House Gate, and were crossing the road.

A motor car which was coming from Walkeshwar, knocked down the deceased. In the meantime a motor bus happened to be coming from the same direction, and the front right wheel of the bus went over him.

Signalled Driver

Witness stated that although he had put up his hand to warn the bus driver to stop, he did not stop till the front wheel had gone over the deceased.

When witness raised his hand, the bus was about 30 feet from the spot.

Witness placed deceased in the car which had knocked him down, and had him removed to hospital but he expired on the way.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 10th instant, pending police investigation.

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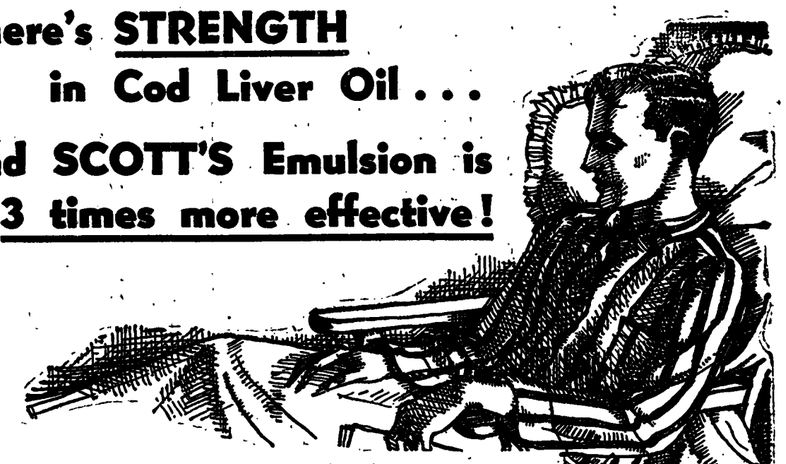

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Valuable Tonic-Preventative

Even when weakness has passed and you are up and about again, you will find no more reliable tonic to bring back full strength, and particularly to guard against further infection, than SCOTT'S Emulsion. Enriching the blood and toning up the whole system, it can be relied upon to maintain vitality through busy days and trying weather. Doctors have been recommending SCOTT'S Emulsion for sixty years.

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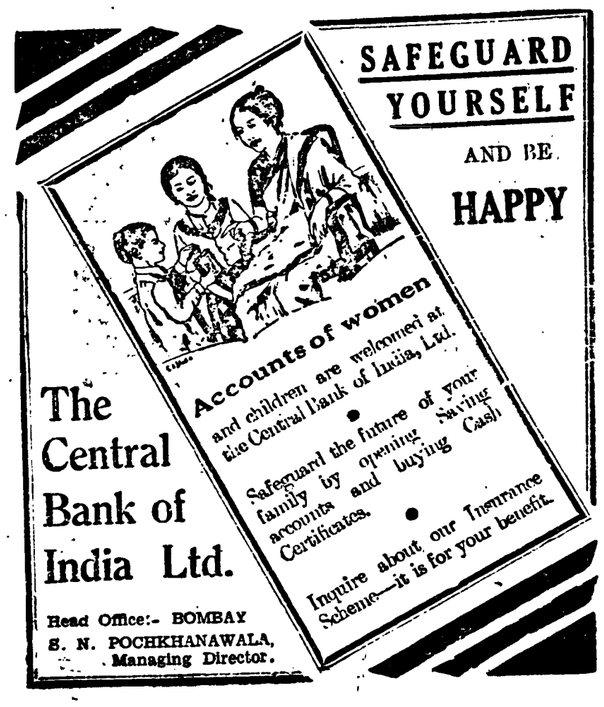
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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS DOWN

Reactionary Tendency On Pool Selling

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat Quiet But Linseed Steady And Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Dec 4

On Wednesday, cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton developed a reactionary tendency on reports of pool selling. There was some support at the lower level. The closing tone was easy.

BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED ST. ADY

Wheat was quiet but linseed was steady. Jute was firm but rubber was easy.

GILTEDGEDS IN GOOD REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange displayed better tendency with fairly good business passing. Giltedged securities were also in good request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Dec 4

Previous closing	11.70
To-day's opening	11.60
Difference	—10
To-day's closing	11.61
Difference	—09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Dec 4

Previous closing	6.46
To-day's opening	6.46
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.44
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 223

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 4

Cotton showed a reactionary tendency to-day following realisation of the fact that in the event of an adverse decision by the supreme court, the AAA programme would be meaningless while the situation was further aggravated by erports of pool selling However with the export outlook considered very hopeful, the market maintained fairly good activity at the lower level with some foreign buying checking further decline.

Trading in March commenced at 11.60 i.e. 10 points lower than previous closing. Prices early eased under lower Liverpool cables and pool selling together with hedge selling but later the market rallied partially on covering and foreign buying with March recovering to 11.66. Thereafter movement were narrow although the undertone kept favourable.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.61 with a decline of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

December	(11.90/11.89) 11.78/11.78
January	(11.89/11.88) 11.63/11.60
March	(11.74/11.73) 11.56/11.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 4

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American January	(6.46) 6.47
American March	(6.43) 6.44
Egyptian January	(9.57) 9.48
Egyptian March	(9.19) 9.13

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 4

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved around Rs. 223-4 and Rs. 223-12 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 223-8 with New York futures about 6 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 4

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 65, 65/2 and 65/5. The market lacked speculative activity owing to the absence of encouraging outside cables with very little business materialising while London cables showing some easiness caused further weakness here. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 64/13, 64/15 and 65/2.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/14, 34/14 and 34/13/9. The market lacked interest owing to quieter foreign news with movements very narrow. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/13/9, 34/13/9 and 34/13/6.

JUTE SHARES VERY STEADY

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Dec 4

Jutes opened firm but as the session advanced receded to some extent. The undertone, however, remained very steady. Towards the close the market again improved and closed at the best of the day. Coals were steady with limited business resulting. Teas were rather dull. In miscellaneous Reserve Bank of India shares continued with a fair demand. Midnapore zemindary was a shade easier. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent new loan 1951/54 100/8 small lot; three per cent loan 1941 103/2; three and a half per cent Government paper 96/7; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 105/6; four per cent loan 1960/70 110/5 small lot; four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 115/6; five per cent loan 1940/43 110/10; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/6 small odd lot.

Banks: Ballygunge fully paid 104; Imperial fully paid 1593; Imperial conty 391; Reserve Bank 133.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 91; Dehri Rohtas 11/10; Howrah Amta Light 110; Shahdara (Delhi) Sharanpur Light 135 small lots; Bengal 277/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/12; Equitable 38; New Manbhoom 61/8.

Jutes: Albion 215; Alexandra 220; Anglo India 445 small lot; Auckland 220; Bally 209; Barnagore 154 small lots; Belvedere 361; Birla 15; Budge Budge 279/8; Champdan 172; Cheviot 201; Clive 26/12; Dalhousie 330 ex div; Delta 338; Fort William 315 small lot; Gourepore ordy 680 small odd lot; Howrah 55/6; Hukumchand 12/12; India 332 small lot; Kamarhatty 560; Kanknarrah 452/8; Kinnison 610 ex div small odd lot; Lansdowne 155 small lot; Megna 22/10; National 23/8 small lot; New Central 324; Nuddea 52; Orient 191; Presidency 4/14; Reliance 72.

Miscellaneous: Agra elec 120; Benares elec 15/4; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/13; Burna and Company ordy 270 small lot; Burn and Company six per cent pref 119; Britannia Biscuits 7/10; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 121; Bengal paper ordy 113; India paper pulp 184; Titaghur paper ordy 25/4; Titaghur paper defd 10/12; Bengal bonded warehouse 'A' shares 653/8; Midnapore zemindary 61/8; India General Navigation ordy 98; Buland Sugar 13/12, Teen Ali Tea 14/12.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec 4

Previous closing	4.93 1/4
To-day's opening	4.93 3/8
To-day's closing	4.93 3/8

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 4

Previous closing	4.93 1/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/8
To-day's closing	4.93 5/16
Difference	+00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 4

Previous closing	74.82
To-day's opening	74.87
To-day's closing	74.91
Difference	+09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 3/8 and then improved to 4.93 1/2 subsequently declining to 4.93 7/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.93 5/16

Franc opened at 74.87 and then advanced to 74.91 on fairly good support.

The sterling fran ccross rate closed at 74.91.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 4

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 1/4d.	29 3/16d.
Forward	28 7/8d.	28 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 4

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-0-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 4

3 months 9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 4

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.64 7/8) 5.64 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.25) 37.28
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan	(61.00) unquoted.
London on Shanghai	(1-2 17/32) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 4

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 72 and March 69. Fairly good activity prevailed on some foreign buying but the uncertainty of foreign crop developments curtailed business.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 4

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0 97. Prices showed easier tendency on absence of outside support and commission house selling following favourable crop reports from Argentine.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 4

The rates at 3-30 p m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£224 1/4 buyers £225 sellers. Firm) £224 1/4 buyers £224 3/4 sellers. Steady

Linseed (£17 11/16 buyers £17 3/4 sellers. Steady) £17 11/16 buyers £17 13/16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/2 to £40 1/4) £38 3/4 to £40 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 4

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. Little selling. Chiefly India selling. Market closed steady."

JUTE.

New crop December January (£20 1/8 buyers) £20 3/8 paid and value

Dunlop December (£23 1/2) £23 1/2

Lightning December (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 3/4) 1-4 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16 paid and sellers) 6 1/4 paid and value

January March (6 7/16 paid and value) 6 5/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay January December (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta January December (£12 sellers) £12 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£9 3/4 sellers) £9 13/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal December (£12 15/16 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers

BROWN GOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Dec 4

	Rs a p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 15 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 15 6
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	6 15 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	6 15 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6 15 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6 15 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6 15 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 4

	Rs a p
Wheat January	4 10 0
Wheat May	4 10 0
Linseed May	6 15 6

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Dec 4

Poor selection met with fair demand withdrawals increased alround.

Greasy lower (0-6 1/2) 0-6 1/2

Greasy higher (1-4 1/2) 1-5 1/2

Scoured lower (0-11) 0-11

Scoured higher (2-3) 2-1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Dec 4

Yesterday evening closed Broach at Rs. 223/14. Midnight closed at Rs. 225/2. To-day closing futures 12 lbs. up. Dharna Rs. 225. Broach opened here at Rs. 225/2. Eased off to Rs. 224/12. Steadied up on shorts covering to Rs. 225/8. Jobber selling now at Rs. 224/12, Rs. 4/4 Fatak. 2 difference.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec 4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7-2-6; Highest Rs. 7-3; Closing Rs. 7-2-9

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7-6-7 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7-6-4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7-6-3

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3-6; Highest Rs. 3-6-10 1/2; Closing 3-6-7 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,817
Linseed	507
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	23
Gingellyseed	1,063
Poppyseed	40
Groundnuts	6,389
Rice	11,715
Myrabollams	1,706
Cottonseed	2,449
Mowraseed	397
Gram	411
Joowar	399
Maize	19
Barley	7
Bajree	1,210
	Tons.
Coal	2,712

Stock Exchange Quiet After Good Morning Activity

TOBACCOS, MOTOR AND AVIATION SHARES FIRM

Base Metals Firm But Tin Quiet

FIRMNESS IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 4

On the Stock Exchange business was again on the upgrade but quietened after good morning activity. Giltedgeds after early firmness closed lower while substantial activity was displayed in intentional, foreigners and several industrial sections notably tobaccos, aviation and motors.

In commodities rubber recovered somewhat on good trade and continental buying was also noticeable. Basemetals generally firmer and more active. However tin was more uncertain in view of Friday meeting at Hague.

On the exchanges, continental dealers were more interested in Anglo German football than exchange rates with the result that dealings were smallest. Gold currencies remained easier in sympathy with weakness in dollar.

Wall Street opened firm trading was active but subject to profit taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, November 26 £97 5/8
Wednesday, November 27 £97 5/8
Thursday, November 28 £97 1/2
Friday, November 29, £97 1/2
Monday, December 2, £97 1/2
Tuesday, December 3 £97 3/4 ex div.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 4

3-30 p.m.

There was less doing after initial firmness and fair activity. Giltedgeds, foreign bonds and industrials in general were firm, Kaffirs were quieter.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 1/8 ex div) £86 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 5/8) £111 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/2) £117 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8) £106 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116) £116

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-9) 22-9

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/2) dol 5 1/2

Musical Industries (27-1 1/2) 27-9

Pinchin Johnson (42-9) 42-9

Imperial Chemical (36-6) 37-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (114-6) 114-6

Realisation 1930 (£81 1/2) £81 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (38-3) 39-0

University Ordinary (29-7 1/2 Ex Div) 29-7 1/2

Ford Motors (32-10 1/2) 33-6

Cable Wires (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

British American Tobacco (112-6) 116-10 1/2

Camera A (£8 1/2) £8 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (146-10 1/2) 151-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Dfd (18-6) 18-6

Distillers (97-3) 97-9

Bred and Dyers (10-3) 10-9

British Celanese (13-9) 13-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 64-10 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (55-6) 55-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0

Western Limited Ordinary (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (41 3/8 ex div) 44 3/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Dec 4

150 Bussan and Co Mansa 13 on
132 Bussan and Co Hathras 13 on
100 Bussan and Co Hansi 14 on
100 Volkart Bros Maheji 1 1/4 off
80 Volkart Bros Kapasin 132
200 Narshi Nagshi Muttra 10 on
51 Narshi Nagshi Nagar 2 on
50 Narshi Nagshi Jalna Bhavbhav
32 Oshman Suleman Gulabpura 156
100 Oshman Suleman Laherigaga 165 3/4
100 Arjan Khimji Hansi 164 3/4
113 Narshi Nagshi Jalgaon 207 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 4

3-30 p.m

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £99

3 1/2 per cent India (£97 1/2 ex div) £98

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114) £115

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£115 1/4) £116

4 per cent Indian (1948/53 £106 1/2) £109

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-6 (£105) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £114

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0
Donaro Tea (41-3 ex div) 41-3
Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-7 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (23 1 2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 29-0

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 ex div) £10

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 1/2) £19 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (63-0) 63-6
Rand Mines (8 1/4) 8 1/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£14) £14
Goddar New (£11 1/4) £11
Moddar New (72 6) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£13 3/8) £13 3/8
Spring Mines Split Share (44-4 1/2) 45-0
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (68-1 1/2) 69-0
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 6-0
Shell Transport (80-0) 81-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£28 3/4) £29 1/8

NUMS HALL SHARES

Great Western (£49 3/4) £51
L M Ford (£17 1/2) £17 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£21 1/4) £22 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£132 ex div) £132
London Board G Stock (£107 1/2) £108 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 4

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 53 5/8) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 1/4) dol 27
U S Steel Common (dol 40 1/2) dol 47 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 111) unquoted.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Next Bureau Report

Bombay, Dec 4

Messrs. Kanti Mehta and Co. of Indore City have received the following cable information from their Liverpool friends:—

"Think likely next Bureau below eleven millions. Favour buying Americans."

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 6).

chased. Old furniture is repaired and redistributed.

(5) No substitutes are appointed for teachers going on leave.

(6) No vacancies caused by the resignations retirements or deaths of teachers are filled up.

(7) All vacant posts are abolished.

(8) No prizes are bought and given to children.

(9) Reduction in contingent amounts paid to schools.

(10) Ten to 15 per cent. cuts in the amounts paid as grant-in-aid to private primary schools.

(11) Repairs to Municipal-owned school buildings deferred.

(12) Class books given sparingly.

Corporation's Duty.

In a word, though there has been a general all-round cut in the expenditure of the Department the Committee's budgets are still further scrutinised. The Committee have already represented to the Corporation that the various reductions mentioned have been made even at the risk of impairing the efficiency of the nation-building department. The efficiency of primary education has already suffered, and there is at present a tendency among parents to prefer the private aided schools to municipal schools. Taking into consideration all these facts, the Commissioner has been good enough to recommend the full grant of the demand made by the Schools Committee, and it is hoped that the Standing Committee and the Corporation will say 'amen' to this courageous and upright gesture.

"Another England" Out To Help India!

Australian Delegation Chief's Talk About Imperial Link

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

While fully applauding India's efforts to develop her industries, Mr. Sanderson, leader of the Australian Trade Delegation, told the Associated Press that he has explored the sphere wherein trade possibilities with India could largely be developed.

The Delegation left for Lahore to-day and Mr. Sanderson expressed high appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality of the reception at the hands of the officials of the Government of India whom they interviewed.

He said that the reason why businessmen were associated with the Delegation was to enable them to get a proper grasp of trade prospects in India, and it reflected close co-operation between the Commerce Department of the Australian Government and business interests in Australia. This visit, he expected, would enable them to explode certain theories held in Australia regarding trade prospects with India and also warn them against trade development in spheres where India was likely to make rapid progress and suggest trade channels wherein there was a definite possibility of increased trade with India.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Sanderson was emphatic in applauding Indian effort to develop subsidiary industries in the same way as Australia had done for the reason that it was the only way of providing employment to people when the professions and arts were overcrowded.

At the same time, he expected the present visit would enable certain important changes to be considered. Firstly they hoped to have direct shipping service with India and fill ships with goods for consumption in India, thereby making the shipping route pay both ways; secondly he expected that with the development of the Cochin-Vizagapatam harbours the Australian fruit and other products would have a better chance in South Indian markets. He considered it a good sign that whereas the normal export of horses to India was yearly 600, there have been imported into India about 1,200 horses recently during a fortnight.

Mr. Sanderson thought the work done by the Delegation should be continued through other business representatives visiting India for he was much impressed by the fact that India's complex market could be understood only by such visits and the Australians who come to India must be first class business heads.

ANOTHER ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA

Mr. Sanderson visualized Australia developing into another England and in the Imperial link, catering to the Eastern and Far Eastern markets. He emphasised the need of developing better contacts between the peoples of the two countries and was hopeful of growing trade relationship.

He also welcomed the proposal that Mr. Lewis of Cawnpore would visit Australia is a result of the talks with the Trade Delegation. Mr. Sanderson expressed himself impressed with the development of the woollen industry in India.—A. P.

MORATORIUM IN ZANZIBAR

Injurious To Indian Interests Says Kaderbhoy

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

As a preliminary step to joining the deputation the Zanzibar Indians, Mr. Gulamali Kaderbhoy had been in Delhi for a week and has taken the opportunity to interview Sir Girjashankar Bajpai and other officials of the Education Department who deal with overseas questions. Mr. Gulamali said that he found the attitude of the Government of India very sympathetic, that they are keenly alive to the issues in question and take a strong stand on the principles involved He thinks the right lead given by the Menon Report has made the case of Indians in Zanzibar strong and the Government of India combined with the Imperial Citizenship Association under the leadership of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas should be able to get their view heard by the Colonial Authorities.

The deputation of Zanzibar Indians would shortly be waiting on the authorities here and would, he expects, be shortly reinforced by the support of the Imperial Citizenship Association. A memorandum for submission to the Government is under preparation and will explain the inequity and injustice of the racial measures and their harmful effect on Indian interests.

INJURIOUS MORATORIUM.

He was glad that on receiving information that the Zanzibar Government is going to extend moratorium for a further period of six months till the end of July, 1936, the Imperial Citizenship Association has lodged an emphatic protest against the proposed extension. The moratorium has already done a great harm to Indians and has created a deadlock in business dealings and is proving injurious not only to Indians but to Zanzibar interests as a whole. "The Commission appointed by the Zanzibar Government also justified our fight and criticised adversely the Bartlett-Last report but I am sorry to say that the Government of Zanzibar now quarrels with its findings and unjustifiably tries to maintain its own viewpoints as translated into the recent laws.—A. P.

"Chronicle"

Congress Jubilee Number

TO BE PUBLISHED ON

Sunday, 29th December

In connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Sunday, 29th December 1935, will be published as a Special Jubilee Number.

BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENT

TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT REGISTER YOUR ORDER FOR THE COPY EARLY.

Price Only Annas Two

Cotton Sentiment Again Bullish

U. S. Agricultural Programme Aims 11 To 12 Million Bales Production Next Season

SMART RISE IN DISTANT DELIVERIES

Pool Appears Selling January

New York Cotton Market was a bright spot. Operators placed considerable interpretation on Government's Control programme and the resultant substantial advance was not greatly hampered by hesitancy on the buying side owing to fears of the effects of the A. A. A. programme in the event of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court.

The final Bureau report indicating production of American cotton will be released on Monday and is expected to be below 11 million bales.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the legality of the Bankhead Bill and Processing Tax will be out by about the middle of January.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

On Tuesday the U. S. Agricultural Department issued cotton crop control programme aiming at between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 bales production during 1936 which strengthened distant months and a rise of 34 points was recorded on general buying.

The New York cotton futures market was active and firm on Tuesday on improved buying, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and general buying. The market opened at a rise of 16 points with March 11.74 but under long liquidation prices declined 7 points from the opening level and March was quoted 11.67 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was renewed buying and the market closed at a net rise of 12 to 34 points. Distant months were strong on active buying and covering while near months were comparatively quiet on pool selling. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 12.35 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 17 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 16 points at 12.27c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 to 6 points with March 6.42. There was general buying attracted by the reports of 5 to 10 centum reduction in the new crop compared with last year and also on the strength of Alexandria Market. Later on there was Bombay, trade and local support with favourable A. A. A. programme which met with small hedge selling and straddle selling Price fluctuated within a range of 8 points and finally closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 6.67d.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close January was quoted 5.89, March 5.80 and May 5.77.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Business was irregular in this section. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 6 points to a decline of 6 points with spot cotton 27 points up at 10.32d Uppers futures closed 8 to 3 points higher and spot cotton prices closed 10 points up at 7.95d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Under active and impressive buying, the Alexandria cotton futures market ruled firm on Tuesday. Sakels futures closed 52 to 50 points up and Ashmouni futures gained 41 to 40 points.

POOL SELLING.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—Prices advanced sharply on general buying especially of distant positions owing to the constructive interpretation placed on the A. A. A. acreage plan. Briefly, the plan which is to hold good for four years aims at a reduction of 30 to 45 per cent. on the basic acreage of 44½ million acres. Production will be limited to 11 to 12 million bales whilst the benefits to farmers will be increased slightly. An important feature of the plan is its duration of 4 years which would ensure its enforcement irrespective of what might happen at the Presidential Election next year. The latest cable from New York states that Chester Davis has informed the Texas Agricultural Association that it was the duty of Government to dispose of as much of the 4 million bales held under the 12 cent. loan as "can be sold at a fair price." He made it clear that limited quantities would be offered to the world market after the current crop was absorbed in a manner not interfering with normal price trends and concluded by saying that the present export outlook was extremely hopeful. We believe the trend of prices will continue gradually upward and advise purchases on any setbacks. caused by Pool liquidation or American Supreme Court and European uncertainties.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10-4 a.m.)	11.77+19
N. Y. March Lowest (10-53 a.m.)	11-67+09
Liverpool March Highest	6.49+13
Liverpool March Lowest	6.41+05

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

A.A.A. Offers Farmers four year contract, making base acreage 44-1/2 Millions; 1936 Acreage to be reduced by 30 to 45 per cent of this basis, indicating eleven to twelve million bales crop.

Acreage plan construed bullishly. Advance met hedging. Far Eastern Buying July and October.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office.

America new crop plan aims at further reduced acreage. Consider bullish.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Believe market sentiment again becoming bullish assisted by Washington announcement.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

General buying of distant months on report of 1936 acreage plan. Pool appears to have sold 40,000 January. Legislative uncertainty may limit further advance.

New York Copper December 8.13.

New York Cottonseed oil March 10.81

Messrs.—E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:—

Agricultural programme aiming between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 bales production during 1936 strengthening distant months, Pool selling January. Statistical position is bullish. We would advise against becoming too enthusiastic on advances although firmly believing en ultimately higher prices.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Acreage control proposals bullish, calling for 5 to 10 per cent. greater reduction in 1936 than in 1935 Liverpool—936 acreage plan from 2,45,00,000 to 3,10,00,000 aiming crop from 1,10,00,000 to 1,20,00,000 bales. Think further advance is probable.

Liverpool.—Advance owing to expected decrease in acreage next year. The South is offering very little There is no disposition to sell short. Our opinion is that present prices discount the "bullish" features of the situation.

Liverpool.—Market improved on speculative buying of new crops stimulated by acreage announcement. Washington's new plan suggest acreage anywhere between 25 and 30 million acres but if Bankhead Act declared illegal non-co-operating farmers might plant additional area.

New York.—Market advanced on Government's acreage plan. Pool credited selling January. Trade and foreign demand for distants. Spot Houses bought January and sold distants.

New York.—Market influenced by statement by U.S. Department of Agriculture Government expected to restrict production next season to 1,15,00,000. Agricultural Department Report is expected to be bullish below 1,10,00,000. If market advances after or before the Report, think it will be a sale, pending decision of Court in the middle of January.

New York.—Although gradual liquidation by producer's pool may prevent rapid further advance, consider policy constructive and cotton reasonably priced.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, December 3.

January	11.86+12
March	11.70+12
May	11.63+20
July	11.55+22
October	11.42+34
Middling Spot	12.35+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, December 3.

December	12.01+13
January	11.86+17
March	11.72+17
Middling Spot	12.27+16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, December 3.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	55,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's exports to the continent,	50,000

Becoming

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	15
American Tel. and Tel.	158
Western Union Telg.	71 1/4
Radio Corp.	12
New York Central	28
Erie R. R.	13
Union Pacific R. R.	107
Great North Pfd.	32
Bethelehem Steel	48
United States Steel	47 3/4
American Smelting	62
Noranda Mines	46
Int Nickel of Canada	43 1/2
Montgomery Ward	39
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 1/4
General Motor	55
General Electric	38
Socony	12 1/2
Plymouth Oil	11
Chase Bank	38 1/2
National City Bank	35 1/2
Distillers Seagram	37
Stewart Warner	17

Market strong and active after early dullness.

Total Business:—2 1/4 million.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 224; Highest 224; Lowest 222 1/2; Closing 223 1/2

Oomra D/J Op. 205 1/2; Highest 206 1/4; Lowest 205; Closing 206 1/4

Oomra March Op. 203; Highest 203; Lowest 202; Closing 203.

Bengal D/J. Op. 150; Highest 150 3/4; Lowest 149 3/4; Closing 150 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 148 1/2; Highest 150; Lowest 148 1/4; Closing 150.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 18 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 6 3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 1st/2nd December	9,024
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	318,024
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	192,290
Increase	125,734

NEW YORK
New York, December 3

New York 10-55 A.M.—

January	11.83
March	11.69
May	11.59

New York Noon Call—

January	11.69
March	11.69
May	11.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, December 3

December	6.51+11
January	6.50+11
February	6.48+11
March	6.46+10
April	6.44+10
May	6.42+10
June	6.39+10
July	6.37+10
August	6.30+10
September	6.24+11
October	6.18+12
November	6.14+12
December	6.15
Middling Spot	6.67+09

To-day's 10-12. A.M. Quotations

January	6.46
March	6.42

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 3

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
December 1935	9.77
January 1936	9.52
March 1936	9.15
May 1936	8.90
July 1936	8.72
October 1936	8.62
November 1936	8.35
F. G. F. Spot	10.32

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 3.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.00
Fine (Good Staple)	6.15
Superfine (Good Staple	6.30
Comra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.98
Superfine (No.1 Staple)	6.13
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.28
Bengal—	
Good	4.54
Fully Good	4.64
Fine	4.76
Sinde—	
Fully Good	4.64
Fine	4.76
Superfine	4.88

SEEDS.
London, December 3.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton.
Dec. sellers £9-15-0.
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton
Dec./Jan. sellers £12-0-0.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton
Dec./Jan. sellers £12-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton
Dec./Jan. sellers £13-5-0.
Castorseeds Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton.
Dec./Jan. sellers £18-5-0.

LINSEED OILS.
London, December 3.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt.
Dec. sellers 24/4-1/2.
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt.
Dec./Jan. sellers 24/7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, December 3.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6.1/4 sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 4.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1.32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 267
PARIS
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 77
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 81 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 1/4 3rd inst.
Hongkong/London 1/5 11/16 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/32 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 4th inst.
Java/London 7.23 4th inst.
London/Paris 74.82 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 29.15 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.23 1/2 3rd inst
London/Berlin 12.25 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd inst.
London/New York 4.93 1/16 3rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/2 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-0 2nd inst. £7-1-1 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 29 1/4 2nd inst. 29 1/4 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 28 7/8 2nd inst. 28 7/8 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 2nd inst. 65 5/8 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent 2nd inst. 5/8 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 2nd inst. 3/4 per cent 3rd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Foreign advices were quiet and there is less disposition to operate. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.2 15/13.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready gold	34 14 3
Magsar delivery	34 14 0
Posh delivery	34 13 6
Ready silver	65 0 0
Magsar delivery	65 1 0
Magsar delivery	65 4 0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Dec. 3.

December	66.00
March	65.50—10
May	65.80

LONDON SILVER.
London, December 3

Market Steady.

Spot	29-1/4
Forward	28-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London Dec. 3

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7.1.1

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, December 3.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 27/1-1/2.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 26/10-1/2.
Wheat South Australian Parcels Dec sellers 28/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London December 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch standard No. 26 C. & F Calcutta Dec./Jan Nominal per cwt. 6/6
C. & F Bombay :—
Dec./Jan. Nominal per cwt. 6/6
C. & F Karachi :—
Dec./Jan. Nominal per cwt. 6/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London December 3

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. or later	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	86-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	86-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	107-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	106-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	116
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	99 to 90
National Bank of India	43
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	9-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, December 3

T. T. London on :—

New York closing rate.	4.93-1/16
Paris	74.82
Berlin	12.25-1/2
Madrid	36.10
Amsterdam	7.27-1/2
Brussels	29.15-1/2
Milan	....
Berne	15.23-1/2
Prague	119.18

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 225 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Re. 224/8 on realising. At this level there was renewed buying and prices improved to Rs. 225/4. The undertone of the market was steady but we do not look for any sustained improvement.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but the market opened unchanged and later was quoted one point down. In the local market there was some realising and prices declined to Re. 224/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 224/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 207/4
Oomra March Rs. 204/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 151/8
Bengal March Rs. 151

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG
M. G. Bengal					
U. P.		...	169	165	162
Punjab		...	169	165	162
Oomra No. 3		228	224	220	216
C. P. No. 1		240	237	233	229
C. P. No. 2		234	230	226	222

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	169
Bengal Fine	...	166
C. P. 1 Fine	212/214	234
C. P. 2 Fine	209/212	222
Arvi Fine	...	223
Ellichpur Fine	...	221
Berar Fine	202/207	219
Khamgaon Fine	...	220
Mulkapur Fine	...	219
Khandesh Fine	199/202	209
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	209
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	207/209	204/205
Broach Fine	230/233	...
Sindh-American	...	202
Cambodia	290/295	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	260/265	...
Compta Good	270/275	...
Westerns	245/250	...
Kampala	362/365	...
Busoga	367/369	...
Jinja	352/354	...
New Manza	340/342	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,598	28,528
Central India	213	19,124
Barsi and Nagar	668	15,355
Hyderabad-Gaorani	210	2,491
Berar	750	18,807
Central Provinces	460	5,683
Total Oomras	3,896	89,967
Dholera	460	9,025
N.-W. Provinces	871	26,823
Rajputana	40	21,688
Sind-Punjab	2,488	94,000
Broach	....	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	....	6,262
Westerns-Northerns	....	8,477
Cocoanada	....	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	5,639
Persian	....	8
American	....	3,283
Egyptian and African	....	65,930
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	460
Total	7,215	325,239

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 28th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	739	70,841
Japan and China	2,73	173,457
Coast Ports	...	7,880
Up-country by Rail	...	46,096
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	....	21,025
Total	3,466	319,299

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 4th day of December 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36
10-30 Rs. 225/8
12-30 Rs. 225/4
2-30 Rs. 225
4-30 Rs. 224/8
April-May
Highest 225/12
Lowest 224/4

CARDAMOM SALES.

Kombai, Dec. 4.

Kombai Cardamoms market result of to-day's auctions prices per thulam of 310 tolas weight ungarbled estate bulk thardams Rs. 21 to Rs. 22. Malabar Storepedamu Rs. 23 to 24. Mysore Rs. 25 to 26/6, Seeds Rs. 29 to Rs. 30/12. Sold 210 thulams market firm.

LONDON METALS.
London, December 3

	£
Copper Brazers	49-1/2
Yellow Metal	40-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-1/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool	223-3/4
F. O. B.	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, December 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 11/16 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, December 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6 3/8.

Professional Unloading

MILL SHARES QUIET

Cement And Electrics Steady

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

The local share opened very steady to-day and later on prices declined on professional unloading which weakened prices of Tata Steel shares. Tata Steel Dfds. were done at the opening at Rs. 600 but later on prices gradually declined to Rs. 585/- on steady flow of selling. There was utter absence of any support.

Cotton mill shares were dull with scattered selling. Despite rise in raw cotton prices, the undertone of the market was weak.

Cement and Hydro-Electric shares ruled steady with a moderate business. There was scattered buying otherwise the session was dull.

In view of Cricket match, the local Share Bazar will remain open daily between 1 and 2 p.m. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Dec. 4.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	732 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	202 8
100	Central	253 12
100	Colaba	138 12
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	125 0
100	Gokak	171 4
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Khatau	78 2
100	Kohinoor	201 4
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
200	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	905 0
250	Model	49 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	123 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Poenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	70 10
100	Swadeshi	154 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Century	204	205	201	202/8	
Bom. Dyeing	740	737	733	730	732
Kohinoor	203	200	201/4		
Central India	256	254	255	253/12	
New Great	123				
Simplex	71	70			
Swadeshi	155	154			
Bandi	36/2	35/12	35/14		
Dholera	460	463	461	462	460 459/6
Punjab	25/4	25/6	25/4	25/6	
Shahabad	472	473	472/8		
Andhra	1655	1660	1657	1656	
Tata Hydro	168				
Tata Power	1573	1568	1576	1571	1573 1566
Tram Ord.	150	149/6			
T. Steel Dfd.	596	598	593	597	592 593 585
T. Steel Ord.	150	150/8	149/8	148/12	148/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	159/4	159/12	159/8		
Bellapur R.X.D.	167	168	167		
B. Steam	283	285			
B. Burma	410	411	397	401	395 396

100	Swan	107 8
25	Tata	5 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0
	BANKS.	
150-100	Baroda	106 4
25-50	Central	37 10
500	Imperial	1577 8
125-500	Im. Con.	385 0
50-100	India	126 12
100	Reserve Bank	134 0
5	Union	5 8
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	35 4
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	459 6
100	Katni Def.	2160 0
100	Katni Ord.	373 12
75	Okha	250 0
10	Punjab	25 6
100	Shahabad	472 8
70	United	121 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 0
45-75	New India	44 3
200	Oriental	4650 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0
	MILLETEER.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	151 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1656 4
10	Ajmer	12 14
50	Bombay Tram	149 8
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	168 7
1000	Tata Power	1566 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 8
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	74 8
100	Mandra Bhon	90 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	96 8
500	Tapty Valley	773 12
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	32 0
30	Tata Stsel Def.	585 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	203 12
50	Belapur Sugar	167 8
150	Bombay Steam	285 0
125	Bombay Burma	396 4
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	132 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 6
100	Bombay Telephone	108 0
100	Indian Bleaching	104 8
160	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind Radio Ord.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	15 1
30	Premier Construction	72 12
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	283 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84 4
5	p.c. Central India	526 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149 6
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1490 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 4.

3 per cent 1951/54	100/9
3 per cent 1941	108/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N	96/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/4
4 per cent 1943	108/5
4 per cent 1960/70	110/11
4 -/2 per cent 1950/60	115/8
5 per cent 1939/44	109/5
5 per cent 1940/43	110/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/12
TAX-FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	109/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	120/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T	1974 105/8
4 per cent M Deb	1974 104/8
5 per cent M Deb	1939 114/4
6 per cent M Deb	1954 127
6 per cent K P T	1936 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 96/13 and declined to Rs. 96/7 on realising. Later on there was scattered buying and prices rallied to Rs. 96/10. London opening to-day was shilling 5 up.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
January 152 March 160 May 159 July 157 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Swadeshi 1/4 A/M. 1936 225—Liverpool May 1936 6.43 Rs. 55 at Exchange 1/5.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 225—New York May 11.63 Rs. 37 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec. 3.

March 2.08+2.
May 2.11+2.
July 2.14+1.
Sept. 2.16+1.

WHEAT LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

December 72 1/2d.
March 68 3/4d.
May 68 1/2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec. 3.

December dol 0.97 1/4.
May dol. 0.96 5/8.
July dol. 0.89 1/8.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec. 4.

UNCHANGED
Ready Javas Rs. 13-10-6.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 4-0-0.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4-4-0.
Kesar Rs. 14-5-0.
Saraya Rs. 14-3-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Dec. 3.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	86 1/2 X.D.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	97 3/4 X.D.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	1954/59 105 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	1948/53 108
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	1950/55 114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	1958/68 115 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	1936/38 102 5/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New	3/4 Prem.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	86 5/8 X.D.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1935

When Fascism was five years old, the "experts" said it couldn't last and that Mussolini was slipping. When Fascism's March on Rome was re-enacted on its 10th anniversary before the triumphantly smiling Mussolini (above), the question no longer was: Will Fascism survive? But, will Democracy survive Fascism?

Matteotti Case & Three Attempts On Life Failed To Upset Duce's Power

MUSSOLINI HAS SHOWN NO TRUST IN ANY OF ASSOCIATES FOR YEARS

This is the ninth of a series reviewing dramatic highlights in the career of Mussolini, modern Caesar.

By J. C. OESTREICHER
Foreign Editor, International News Service
(Copyright, 1935, International News Service).

Adolf Hitler ordered the execution of Ernst Roehm, chief of his Brownshirts; led in person the "blood purge" of June 30, 1934, which rooted out, by the most violent means, elements within the Nazi party suspected of subversive activities.

In all his 13 years in power, Benito Mussolini has never launched such an inquisition against either sworn enemies or colleagues who have stooped to treachery to gain their own ends.

Yet he has been no less successful than Hitler in weeding out disloyalty. He has even been accused by some of his critics of clipping the wings of a number of dyed-in-the-wool Fascists whose personal popularity has shown the slightest hint of exceeding his own. The case of Air Marshal Italo Balbo, who was at Il Duce's side when he entered Rome, is cited by these as a case in point. Immediately after his sensational mass flight across the Atlantic to Chicago, Balbo was displaced as Air Minister and appointed High Commissioner for Libya. Many charged Mussolini for having thus cruelly disposed of a potential rival. Il Duce insisted, he gave Balbo the job because only a man of Balbo's calibre could handle it.

Mussolini's technique in ridding his party of undesirable elements has been more delicate than that of Hitler. The Lipiari Islands, for example, are jammed to-day with Italian exiles, many of them early members of the Fascist party, who have been gotten out of the way because they angered, offended or, perhaps, by virtue of their subversive activities, even frightened Il Duce.

Few indeed are left even of Mussolini's earliest aides in his creation of the Brownshirt regime. Bianchi, de Bono, Giuriati, Farinacci—the latter credited by many with being the spiritual founder of Fascism—are still in evidence, honoured and respected as veterans of the party, but virtually without power in a nation which now recognizes but a single leader.

Murder Of Matteotti

The nearest Italy under Mussolini ever came to a "blood purge" was in 1924, when the Fascisti had had been in power but two years. The elections of April gave Mussolini and his so-called "National Fascist" candidates an overwhelming victory. May 24, the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the world war, was chosen by Il Duce as the date for convocation of the new parliament.

At that meeting, the tattered ranks of Socialism fired their last salvo against Fascism. There were bitter speeches—diatribes, as Mussolini calls them, violent opposition to Il Duce's edict that, from that date onward, the party system must die.

With all the skill born of long political, and parliamentary experience, the Socialists tried to tear down the fabric of Mussolini's work, doubtless in the sincere belief that his totalitarian system was destined to lead Italy to ruin. In the forefront was Signor Giocomo Matteotti, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, an ardent Socialist, a multimillionaire, and a skilled parliamentary fighter. In the Chamber, which, in those distant days, still had a breath of life Matteotti was Mussolini's chief antagonist.

In the midst of the turmoil, Matteotti disappeared from Rome. Later he was found murdered.

"Immediately", writes Mussolini in his own colourful autobiography, "it was whispered about that a political crime had been committed. The Socialists were looking for a martyr who might be of use for purposes of oratory, and at once before anything definite could possibly be known, they accused Fascism.

"By my orders, we began a most painstaking and complete investigation. The Government was determined to act with the greatest energy, not only for the sake of justice, but also to stop, from the very first moment, the spread of any kind of calumny. I threw the Prefect and Police Chief of Rome, the Secretary of the Interior, Finzi, and the Chief of the Press Office, Cesare Rossi, into the task of clearing up the mystery. Activity on the part of the police for the discovery of the guilty persons was ordered without stint. Very soon it was possible to identify the guilty. They were of high station. They came from the Fascist group, but they were completely outside our responsible elements."

Punishment meted out to those found guilty was severe. Mussolini declares that in some cases it was excessive. As to whether all those responsible for the crime were punished has never been established.

Storm Of Protest

In any case the measures taken by the Fascist-ruled Government failed to still the storm of protest. For months it raged unabated, while Mussolini himself did all in his power to stem it. The conduct of his Government prior, during and after the Matteotti affair, has been discussed, criticised, attacked and defended by more writers than one could enumerate. Mussolini's own view, as it appears in his memoirs, follows:—

"The course of Italian public life from June till December, 1924, offered a spectacle absolutely unparalleled in the political struggle of any other country. It was a mark of shame and infamy which would dishonour any public group. The press, the meetings, the subversive and anti-Fascist parties of every sort, the false intellectuals, the defeated candidates, the soft-brained cowards, the rabble, the parasites, threw themselves like ravens on the corpse. The arrest of the guilty was not enough. The discovery of the corpse and the sworn statements of surgeons that death had not been due to a crime but had been produced by trauma was not enough . . . .

"Fortunes were built on the Matteotti tragedy; they speculated on portraits, on medals, on commemorative dates, on electric signs; a subscription was opened by subversive newspapers and even now the accounts are still open." (Note: This was written in 1928; it is doubtful there are any contemporary contributors).

Mussolini Assumes Dictatorial Powers

Mussolini eventually triumphed over the Matteotti affair, but it took a revolutionary strike and a speech before parliament which even in the fiery annals of Il Duce's public utterances has no parallel to it. That affair dates the beginning of Mussolini's sole assumption of power. Many were the powerful figures disgraced and sent into exile in those days. Rossi was one of them. There were scores of others. Members of his Government who could not be identified as staunch Fascists were dislodged—Mussolini writes that they "requested to be relieved of their duties". They were replaced in some cases by sworn Blackshirts, in others by Mussolini himself.

There is no question that the Matteotti affair was the worst crisis Mussolini was compelled to undergo. It served, more than any other single factor, to make him distrustful of even his closest associates. It is why he is now, in addition to Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, the Minister of War, the Minister of Air and virtual chief of the army and navy offices. He has spokesmen in these departments, but they are for the most part tried and true veterans who merely act as nozzles for the dissemination of Il Duce's own words and ideas.

There was one other factor, however, which contributed to Mussolini's decision to take over the whole government. Three attempts have been made upon his life. A half-crazed Englishwoman fired a bullet through his nostrils in April, 1926. A month or two later an Italian anarchist hurled a bomb at his car in Rome. Another anarchist shot at him in Bologna in October of the same year. The bullet singed his coat but Mossolini escaped harm.

He then took over the ministry of the Interior, launched the sweeping measures which have now succeeded in abolishing all anti-Fascism in Italian life, and done as much as any ruler could do to ensure the lasting stability of his regime.

(The previous articles of the series appeared in our issues of the 12th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 28th November and 2nd instant.)

How Mussolini flaunted European understandings to give Italy a place as a No. 1 nation will be told in the tenth article of this series.

Mussolini has never been hesitant about having his pictures in the papers, and he has encouraged publication of poses reflecting democracy, virulence and youthfulness. Here he is showing himself as a fencer.

Man From Mars Would Laugh At Us

Professor Narke Urges Provision Of Safety Factors To Mitigate Terrors Of Earthquakes

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Suggestions by which engineers may help the people to fight the 'quakes and reduce the havoc to a minimum were put forward by Prof. G. G. Narke on Wednesday before the Bombay Engineering Congress when he read a paper on "Earthquake movements and engineering structures."

He advised the engineers to, firstly get at the causes of such phenomena, secondly, to explore the possibilities of a forecast of the 'quake, and lastly, to construct houses that will withstand the 'quake.

There are departments which give daily forecasts of sunshine, weather rain and winds, and these warn us of possible dangers to our shipping and aircraft. When the news of a flood was flashed, measures were taken to protect bridges and dams against a heavy rush of waters. Engineers anticipating such dangers leave a margin of safety in foundations and structures.

Martians Would Laugh

"Why is it not possible," asked the Professor, "to provide safety factors in the case of engineering structures likely to be subjected to earthquake movements? My answer is that it is possible. A use of suitable materials, a proper orientation of the buildings, the fabrication of the whole into one solid block capable of vibrating in unison with the molecular wave-motions produced in earthquake movements, —all these together would preserve structures and reduce damage to the minimum.

"A visitor—say an engineer—from a neighbouring planet, would laugh at our ignorance when he saw whole towns destroyed in a few seconds by an earthquake disaster because they were not properly built. He would not blame the disaster because he would know that that was unavoidable. What he would not understand would be the failure to take precautions when erecting structures in the heart of a seismic zone.

The causes of the earthquakes were to be found in the "mobility of the land and the stability of the sea." Air, rain, rivers, and glaciers act both chemically and mechanically in bringing about the deterioration of the land area and washing it down to the sea level transport billions of tons of sediment from the land to the sea in the process.

This enormous transfer entailed readjustments of the centres of gravities of the parts of the globe affected. And these produced pressures which are only relieved by the sudden yielding which is the direct cause of an earthquake.

Importance Of Town Planning.

Dealing with the precautions that an engineer should take in the erections of structures in earthquake areas, the speaker said that town-planning deserved the first place in these considerations. The direction of shocks for a particular locality should be studied and these are generally constant. Rocky sites were better than alluvial ones, and this was clearly demonstrated at Monghyr. Narrow lanes with high buildings should be avoided and all thoroughfares were to be wide.

A steel framed superstructure is the best for an earthquake area, while brick in cement also gives good results. The upper storey should be as light as possible, and preferably of wooden or ferroconcrete construction. Diagonal stressing plays a very important part in earthquake shocks, and the lighter and more flexible the roof the better it stands. Top reinforcements are necessary even for floors and these must be designed for upward thrust also. The structure, in short, should be as rigid as possible, as a rigid structure moves with the same period as that of the ground and comes to rest quickly, while a non-rigid structure attains its own period and may have the top amplitude as much as 2 or 3 times the base one. It is therefore advisable to use elastic columns in the lower storey, which will enable the structure to oscillate 1" or 2" without the internal stresses exceeding the elastic limit. The building incidentally should never be top heavy and it must have a very short period of vibration.

A steel framed structure with rigid connections between its horizontal and vertical members and walls, with wall partitions and floors of reinforced concrete, is found to be the best.

Choking Up Of Wells

The questions of water supply also demanded attention as wells choked up after an earthquake. The cables and mains should be carried underground.

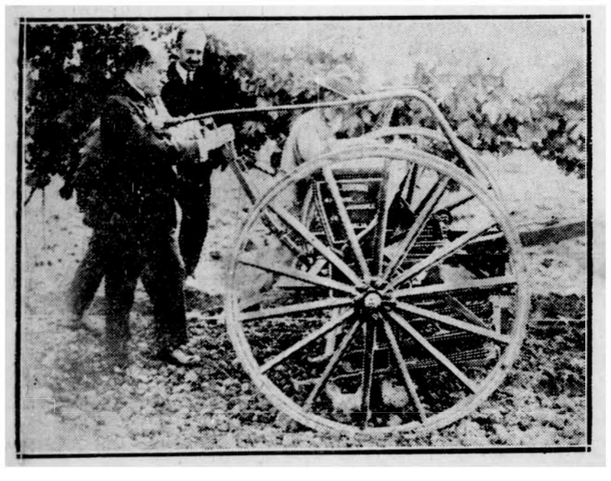
The history of past earthquakes, the speaker concluded, needs careful study and there should be many more seismographic-stations in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial area, Sind, Baluchistan and Burma. An ideal arrangement in India would be an engineering geologist, in touch with the International Seismographic Society, working in close co-operation with the Public Works Department and reporting to a Committee of Engineers, Geologists and Seismographists. For the predictions of earthquakes distant stations observations are more suitable. Stations in Japan and Europe can get a better idea of stresses and strains developing underground under the Himalayas, Baluchistan and Burma hills than the observatories situated in those localities themselves. I would suggest that a qualified engineering seismologist or a geologist should therefore be asked to visit these foreign observatories and go into the question very thoroughly.

Mr. P. T. Chandra, News-Editor of the "Tribune" (Lahore), the only Indian journalist to be sent from India to the War Front in Abyssinia. Mr. Chandra was formerly on the staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "Indian National Herald."

MRS. SANGER TO SEE MAHATMA

WARDHA, Dec. 3.

Mrs. Sanger and Miss Phillips, two American ladies who came to India last week, arrived here yesterday morning to see Mahatma Gandhi. They visited the historical temple of Laxmi Narayan, the first of its kind to be thrown open to Harijans seven years back by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. To-day they will visit Khadi Bhandar and other places where village uplift is practised. They are leaving tomorrow for Calcutta.—A.P.



Mussolini never was a farmer, but like politicians the world over, he has tried to encourage belief in his close sympathy with farm problems, by regular excursions into agricultural districts to play at being a farmer. On a visit to his native village of Predappio, where he showed the home-folks who "remembered him" when he also had not forgotten them, he allowed himself to be photographed following a harrow in starched shirt and carefully shined shoes. He hasn't repeated this incongruity. Now, when he wants to show the farmers that he's one of them, he goes into the Pontine marshes, which he had drained, strips down to his trousers and binds sheaves.

Mussolini has survived three assassination attempts, one of which was made by an English woman. He didn't permit the plugged nose he received in the latest of these to prevent him from reviewing Italian Forces in Eritrea. Note his wounded nose as he stands in his car, with his old Fascist Comrade, spade-bearded General De Bono, on his left.

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